PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,908—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

DURING the PREVAILING EPIDEMIC it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of all persons leaving in the Homeward Mail steamers.

Passengers are informed that they must be on board by 1 p.m. at latest. No private launches will be allowed alongside the steamer after that hour, and any friends of Passengers must leave for the Shore then.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th Jan.
B.M.I. PENINSULAR	5237	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
B.M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6301	L. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.I. PENINSULAR	5237	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
M.I. AUSTRALIA	6301	L. Reeves	1st May.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	8th "
M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th "

The Steamer marked B.M.I. proceeds to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M.* proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked M.I. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON; Passengers for BRINDISI tranchipping at Port Said.

Steamers marked M.* proceed to Marseilles only, and Passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but Passengers for Brindisi can transhipat Port Said.

The Steamers marked thus* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard, at Mazagon, before 9 A.M., on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports Europeon.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 25th January, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	P. Ramovich.	4,118	750	1st Feb. 1897.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich.	4,119	750	1st Mar. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS				
MARQUISHEM	G. Costanzo	4,109	350	8th Feb.
MEDUSA	G. Waltusching	1,706	350	7th March.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 950	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellon	4,351	350	21st Feb., 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SHARPA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 21, 1897.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, taking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A Steamer	5,354	On or about the 28th February

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th Dec., 1896. Agents.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. SINGAPORE ..... 4th Feb. 1897

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 600	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, it is 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 825; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of homeward or Outward Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 4th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 11, 1896.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	29th January.

taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc. etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Morsby Road.
Bombay, 13th January, 1897.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,693 tons, on the 30th January, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd Feb., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Gatch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 4th February, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CHUPRA," 1,971 tons, on or about 29th Jan.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 29th January.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 16th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th January, 1897. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Friday noon.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	19th Feb. 1897.
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	19th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4080	Duchateau	16th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
ERNEST-SIMONS	de Maubenge	5,707	11th Feb 97

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for PERSIAN GULF on or about the 30th February, 1897.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

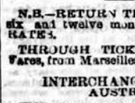
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the RETURN VOYAGE by the Austrian Lloyds' at REDUCED FARES. This arrangement will prove in some cases of special advantage to passengers on three months privilege leave.

For further particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET,
Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 87, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.



BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., books, on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND OVERREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

WHOLESALE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND DRUG MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS, UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES MANUFACTURED AND PREPARED STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE

BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA,

ALSO FOR

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS

OF GUARANTEED QUALITY.

TENDERS

CAN BE SUBMITTED TO

RAILWAYS, HOSPITALS

AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

IMMEDIATE SUPPLY OF GOODS IN ANY QUANTITY.

CATALOGUES AND ALL INFORMATION ON APPLICATION.

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THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS

Now Ready, in Two Volumes, Rs. 27-0.

BY

LORD ROBERTS, V.C.

FORTY-ONE YEARS IN INDIA.

FROM SUBALTERN TO COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

BY

FIELD-MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS OF KANDAHAR AND WATERFORD, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

AN EASTETN POEM IN ENGLISH, Rs. 7-14.

THE CHAURAPANCHASIKA. BY SIR EDWIN ARNOLD, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

PASSENGERS

PER MAIL STEAMER "PENINSULAR"

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

SUN HATS, AND HELMETS, SUN UMBRELLAS.

IMMENSE CHOICE, ALL NEW GOODS, LOWEST CASH PRICES.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

DISINFECTANTS.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S CARBOLIC POWDER,

Is the best in the Market. Per Tin As. 8.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., FORT AND BYCULLA.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY.

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS A SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market, Rs. 3-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

IODINE,

A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND BACTERIÆ DESTROYER.

A small quantity to be placed in saucers and plates about the room.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

COAL TAR SOAP IS WELL KNOWN
COAL TAR SOAP AS A RELIABLE
COAL TAR SOAP PREVENTIVE
COAL TAR SOAP OF INFECTIOUS
COAL TAR SOAP AND OTHER
COAL TAR SOAP DISEASES.
COAL TAR SOAP IS A CHEAP
COAL TAR SOAP DISINFECTANT FOR
COAL TAR SOAP THE PERSON, CLOTHES & DWELLINGS,

PACKET OF 3 TABLETS	Rs.	0 12
" 12 "		2 4

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

PRECAUTIONS.

DISINFECTANTS OF EVERY KNOWN KIND

will be found in Stock at KEMP'S and ready for immediate delivery.

CALVERTS, MACDOUGALL'S AND ALL IMPORTED BRANDS.

KEMP'S DISINFECTING POWDER IN CASKS, CASES AND TINS.

CARBOLIC ACID, NAPHTHALINE, etc., etc.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library special attention paid to Delicate or Backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS AND OTHER PRESENTS IN STERLING SILVER WARE.

		Rs.	a.
Silver	Pocket Pistols or Spirit Flasks from	50	0
"	Circular Ash Tray, Ornamented Horse Shoe and 2 Whips	66	0
"	Spirit Cigar Lighters, Tea Pot Shape	35	0
"	Pegg Measure, Beautifully Engraved	33	0
"	Cigarette Case, Diagonally Fluted	75	0
"	Cigar Case, Shaped for 4 Cigars	60	0
"	Cigar " 5 Cigars	105	0
"	Snuff Boxes 2in. Rs. 20, 2½in. Rs. 23, 2½in.	27	0
"	3in. " "	30	0
"	Russian or Toola Silver Cigarette Case	30	0
"	Match Box	25	0
"	Diagonally Fluted Cases, Cigars one side and Cigarettes the other	110	0
"	Spirit Binoculars, each Tube to carry either Spirit or Wine, in Shoulder Strap Case	250	0
"	Circular-shaped Tobacco Box	50	0
"	Whist Markers	170	0
"	Card Case	18	0
"	Serviette Rings cased in pairs Rs. 32, 34, 36, and	42	0
"	Card Case for Ladies, Memo. Tablet and Pencil	100	0
"	Mounted Cut Glass Salt Bottles Rs. 4-8 to	48	0
"	Cased Bottle, solid with heavy chasing for Salts	45	0
"	" Rs. 33 and	60	0
"	" Plated for Perfume	150	0
"	Perfume Bottle, solid Screw Top, 5 in. high, 2½in. diameter Rs. 36 and	60	0
"	Do. Do. Do. 6in. high, 3in. diameter.	84	0
"	Comfit Boxes, circular flat with rounded top and bottom	70	0
"	Handle Curling Tongs	18	0
"	Writing Set—Pen, Paper, Knife, Pencil, and Ink Bottle	30	0
"	Button Hook and Shoe Slip	30	0
"	Miniature Hand Mirror	6	8
"	Paper Clip, Tortoise Shell Base Rs. 5, 5-8, and	33	0
"	Five-minutes Candlestands, cut	55	0
"	Mounted Purses, with handsome little Watches Rs. 32 and	48	0
"	Christening Mugs	70	0
"	Salt Cellars and Spoons in case in a pair	50	0
"	Sugar Tong and 6 Teaspoons	130	0
"	Salt Cellars and Spoons, set of 4	140	0
"	Set Child's Mug, Fork and Spoon in case	120	0
"	Pap Bowl and Spoon	90	0
"	Presentation Trowels	120	0
"	Pair Fish Carvers	120	0
"	Mounted Claret Jug with 6 Cut Glass Silver-mounted Beakers	205	0
"	Inkstand with two Bottles Rs. 150 and		
"	Coffee and Tea Service, comprising Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar Bowl, Cream Jug and 16in. Tray Rs. 1,250		

SILVER CUPS, SILVER BOWLS, SILVER CASKETS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING.

Specialities for Cold Weather—New Goods in all Departments.

SUITINGS, TENNIS FLANNELS, NEW SHIRTINGS.

COLLARS, SCARFS, AND TIES;

CAPS, HELMETS AND FELT HATS.

CYCLING SUITINGS, STOCKINGS, BELTS, SWEATERS, &c.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO STREET, TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS AND CO.'S

ANTISEPTIC BOUQUET.

A FRAGRANT ESSENCE charged with powerful disinfectants. Sprinkled on the clothing, the handkerchief, or the hands, it wards off infection and is useful during epidemics. May also be used as a spray. Per bot., Rs. 1-8; per dozen, Rs. 15.

PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.		BAHADUR REGALIAS.	
BAHADURS No. 4.		BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.	

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

PROTECT YOURSELVES

From BUBONIC PLAGUE, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, TYPHOID and ENTERIC FEVERS

By being ABSOLUTELY certain that your DRINKING WATER is GERMLESS and STERILIZED

AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN BY THE USE OF THE MALLIE FILTER PASTEUR THEORIES.

LOSE NO TIME.—Send for Illustrated descriptive List or call and examine the Filters.

BEYNON AND CO., SOLE RETAIL AGENTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

SOLE CONSIGNEES FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. N. CHANDIK'S
PLAGUE DESTROYER
NOT TO BE TAKEN INTERNALLY.
TO BE USED
For White-washing and Burning Purposes as Directed.
Most Powerful Disinfectant.
Once Used Sure to Drive the Plague Away.
Tried and Found Effective.
NOTE.
Whitewash made with B. N. Chandik's Wash Powder and Burn B. N. Chandik's Plague Destroyer as per directions.
Wash Powder, One Tin of 1 lb. Rs. 1-12.
Plague Destroyer, One Tin of 1 lb. Rs. 2-10.
Apply to B. N. CHANDIK, Madras.
And Messrs. N. POWELL and Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the COMMITTEE of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE have appointed THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 11th and 12th February, 1897, for the purposes of BALLOTING for an Elective Trustee of the Port of Bombay to act during the absence of Mr. R. G Curried, who has obtained nine months leave with effect from 16th January, 1897.
The BALLOT-BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. on each of the above days.
By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 28th January, 1897.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.
—TAILORS, BREECHES— —MAKERS, SHIRT— —MAKERS, OUTFITTERS.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB of WESTERN INDIA will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th February, 1897, at 9 A.M.
TOM LeMESURIER,
Honorary Secretary.
Poona, 16th January, 1897.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
Size 14 in. by 18 in.
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."
A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 550 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.
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BANK AND STOCK List

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	all	10 p. a.	
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	1 bon.	1,330
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr.	300
Commercial B.	{10,000	100	{100	{10 pr.	1,415
Ld. Sigs ...	{15,000	100	{75	{5 pr.	115
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartor Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	427
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	41-5s.	244
National Bank of India ...	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES				Half-yea	
Alliance ...	1,200	1,100	all	...	5
Anglo-Indian ...	1,345		100	Nil	4536
Aurungabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	8 8	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bellasis Road W. Co. Ld. (Belasr)	8 871	90	all	9 per ct	290
Bombay United ...	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	635
Bombay Spinning Manfg. Co ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	300
Bombay Mahomed Manfg. Co. Ld. ...	500	1,000	1,000	...	680
Britannia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	600
Central India ...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,100
Chinai Mills Co. Ld ...	1 800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.80	770
City of Bombay Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	1,000
Colmbakam and W ...	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills ...	800	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mill ...	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	608
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	550
Currimbhoy Manfg. Co. Ld. ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,000
David Mill ...	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	500
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	500
Empress ...	2,100	500	500	dvd 35	600
Framjee Mill ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	600
Industry ...	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 15	680
Ningpo Mills ...	700	500	500	40	670
Howrah ...					
Hukumchand ...	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hope Mills ...	900	500	1,000	50	575
Hydombay ...	700	1,000	1,000	40	1 400
Imperial Co. ...	1,200	1,000	500	dvd Rs.15	485
Indian Manufg. ...	900	1,000	1,000	50	1 210
Indo-China Manufactur-ing Co. Ld. ...	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775xd
James Greaves ...	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshedjee Mamu-bhoy ...	1,500	250	250	dvd Rs.10	227½
Jeevanjee Jadhoo ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.90	975
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld. ...	845	1,900	1,000	20	525
Khandesh ...	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs80	705
Khanjee Manj. Co ...	400	250	250	Nil	850
Khatau Makanjee ...	1,000	1,020	1,000	dvd Rs35	765
Leopold ...	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	250
Lord Reay Mills ...	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	935
Madras United ...	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,050
Maharashtra ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) ...	3,400	500	500	15 per ct	...
Manockjee Petit ...	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,100
Massoon ...	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	127½
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,150
Myson S & M Co Ld ...	5,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills ...	7,179	100	100	Nil	pa.
National Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern ...	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	460
Oriental ...	6,725	325	325	dvd Rs 20	350
Prem Ld Co Mills Co Ld ...	748	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,250
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 60	800
Ripon Mills ...	850	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,210
Standard ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,000
Shalagore Mill ...	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,525
Soondercas ...	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	850
Southern India ...	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta ...	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld ...	1,500	250	250	dvd Rs 20	475
Standard Mills Co. Ld ...	1,800	500	500	25	350
Star of India ...	5,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills ...	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	575
Sassoon and Allisons ...	1,000	80	500	dvd Rs15	600
Union Spinning and Manufac-turing Co. ...	900	1,000	1,000	30	35
Union Mills Ld ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	600
Vaid Sankeshwar Lakhmishanker Co Mill Co ...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs40	600
Western India Dr. Bahadurjee's hospital.	1,000	1,000	500	dvd Rs40	0xd
Victoria Mills ...	285	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India ...	2,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	90
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown ...	{1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	325
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	...	1,000	100	75	115
Back Bay Recl ...	500	500	500	30	5
Badhan Plo ...	5,000	100	100	12	156
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation ...	1,000	3,500	1,500	300	6,450
Do. New Issue ...	500	375	375	75	1,630
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld. ...	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	62
Bombay Fuel and Building Co., Ld. ...	400	500	500	5 pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill ...	720	500	500	5	1,200
Deccan Mills ...	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	220
Delhi and Northern India ...	1,000	100	100	dvd Rs12	195
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. ...	1,500	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Society ...	1,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
Ship Agency ...	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	207
John Roberts & Co ...	2,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	350
Kemp & Co. ...	1,000	100	175	21	20
Kurla Dock Landing ...	500	500	500	30	180
Marolx & Co. ...	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	40
Napier Hotel Co. ...	2,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	60
Native Foundry ...	1,000	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	60	12 pr. ct.	100
Phillips & Co., Ld ...	1,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	9½
Port Canning Co ...	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	475
Sodawaterbottle ...	1,000	100	100	9	1,000
Treacher & Co ...	2,000	500	2	80	15
Thacker & Co. ...	1,000	100	100	15	205
Tel Works Co. ...	1,000	250	100	dvd Rs15	...
FRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar ...	800	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
Albert (Khara-shed) ...	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Bellary ...	167	1,000	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Bhoosaigor City Press ...	200	1,100	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Manfg Co, Ld ...	650	250	250	25	265
Bombay Cawnpore Printing Co., Ld ...	4,000	125	125	dv Rs15	155
Broach City ...	500	200	200	14	187½
Broach Co. Ld ...	800	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Colabá ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs15	206
East India ...	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort ...	150	2,500	500	25+80	1,100
French ...	300	500	500	dvd Rs80	560
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	320
Hingoli Co-op. Co., Ld ...	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	155
Khangsung ...	340	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld ...	700	200	all	16 pr. ct.	255
Mahmudbhoy Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ...	200	200	200	53	95
Morcantile ...	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	75
Motooli Co. ...	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	330
Munmar Mill ...	1,000	250	1	15	210
New Bezar ...	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs50	9
New Indian ...	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 8	135
Prince of Wales ...	100	500	500	25	175
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	800	500	500	75	20
Sassoon Sind and Punjab Co ...	100	1,000	1,000	100	2,250
Shah Woollen Mills ...	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld. ...	270	200	all	12	230
Vakeel ...	...	1,000	1,000	10 dvd Rs12	108
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					guar.
G.I.P.R. Consolidated Stock ...	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	...
B. B. & C. I. Ahmedabad Pranteej ...	...	£ 15	...	5 p.c.	...
The Tapti Valley ...	20,000	500	500	50	...

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Gold ...	Rs.	15-5
Gold ...	"	15-9 Nom
Fine bar gold, old ...	"	24-13 "
Do. new ...	"	24-11 "
Australia bar Gold ...	"	24-14
Bombay bar Gold ...	"	24-12
Do. ...	"	15-14
Do. ...	"	15-12
Do. ...	"	24-5
Do. ...	"	24-6

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 52m. High water, 7-42m., 9-40s. Low water, 2-40m., 2-12s.

H. E. the Governor returns from Ahmedabad.

Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, 8 p.m. Boys' meeting. Tea and Cake. Address by Mr. C. Douglas Green.

Music at the St. George's Hospital, 5 p.m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 4-30 p.m.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—There will be the usual handicap races tomorrow (Saturday), for yachts and ships' boats, entries for which will close, at 4 p.m., to-day.

MR. B. N. CHANDIK'S "REIGN OF PLAGUE BACILL."—As will be seen from our advertisement columns, Mr. B. N. Chandik claims great credit for certain anti-buboni preparations, the real value of which can only be appraised by expert testimony.

A WATCH REPAIRER ROBBED OF HIS WATCHES.—Curseji Jivanji, a Parsee watch-repairer, having his shop on the Kalbadavi road, has reported to the police that some time during the night of the 26th instant his shop was broken into and seventeen silver and metal watches, of the collective value of Rs. 200, were stolen from a show case. The watches were under repairs.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES.—Our Correspondent writes:—The construction of the Dhrangandra Railway has been postponed.—A large meeting of influencial persons, presided over by the Thakore Sheb, was held here, yesterday, at Lilambaugh, the residence of the Thakore Saheb, when Rs. 21,000 was subscribed for the famine relief fund. The Thakore Saheb contributed Rs. 10,000.—Most of the ginning factories at Kathiawar are lying idle owing to there being no demand from Bombay.

DEATH OF A WEALTHY BORAH.—Mr. Ebrahim Noordin, a wealthy Dawoodi Borah, whose firm carries on an extensive business in the Bazaar Gate Street, died, yesterday morning, at his bungalow, at Malabar Hill, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. The deceased gentleman had been ailing for a considerable period. His remains were conveyed in a large procession, yesterday afternoon, for burial in the Borah musjid at Shaik Memon Street, which had been built by the deceased during his life time, the necessary permission having been obtained in April last from the Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Tamatave, Reunion, Mayotte, Nossibe, Majunga, Diego Suarez, Mauritius, St. Marie, Durban, Cape Colony, Pretoria, and Delagoa Bay, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., on Sunday.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, DaresSalam, Zanzibar, and all Eastern ports of Africa up to Natal, and also for East London, Algoa Bay, Cape Town, and Transvaal, per extra s. s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-morrow (Saturday).—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Hydaspes, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

MUSIC AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme this evening, at 5 o'clock:—

March ...	Revue ... Unrath
Overture ...	Crown Diamonds ... Auber
Gavotte ...	Dame Margery ... Holden
Gd. Selection ...	Martha ... Flotow
Valse ...	Tausend und Eine Nacht ... Strauss
Polka ...	Figaro ... Strauss

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel Cooper and Officers, the Band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, under the direction of Bandmaster Millins, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

March ...	Defiance ... Ord. Hume
Overture ...	Mirella ... Gounod
Selection ...	Ivanhoe ... Sullivan
Serenade ...	Isand to Chimbord ... Gounod
Selection ...	Coster Songs ... Chevalier
Valse ...	Reverie ... Waldteufel

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ILLNESS OF DR. J. POLLEN.—We regret to be informed that Dr. J. Pollen, the popular Collector of Bombay, has been suffering from ordinary fever during the last three days. He had a slight touch of fever on Saturday last. On Sunday he went to see the Parsee special fever hospital and the Arthur Road Hospital. From that time the fever began to rise until Tuesday last, when it was rather high. On Wednesday, however, there was an improvement in Dr. Pollen's condition, which has since been maintained, although he feels very weak. Dr. Pollen expressed himself very pleased with Dr. Bahadurjee's hospital and the admirable management of Mr. Patuck. He humorously remarked to a friend, that if his fever continued he should like very much to be treated in Dr. Bahadurjee's hospital. He also spoke very favourably of the management of the Arthur Road Hospital under Dr. N. H. Chowksey.

THEFT BY A SHOE-BLACK.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Ramji Bhicaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department prosecuted one Marootee Sadoo, a shoe-black, having a record of one previous conviction, residing at Duncan Road, on a charge of stealing a time-piece, of the value of Rs. 50, belonging to Octon Katro Oka, a Japanese woman, residing at Kamatipura. The accused, who is a shoe-black, occasionally used to go into the house of the prosecutrix to polish her boots. On the morning of the 25th instant, he went into her house, and while she was in an inner room, picked up the time-piece from a table and walked away with it. The complainant made no report to the police, but on the following day, while the accused was attempting to dispose of the time-piece with a hawker at Null Bazaar a detective, who was posted there in plain clothes, arrested him on suspicion. Subsequently on an inquiry the police ascertained that the time-piece belonged to the complainant, who, on being shown, identified it has her own property. The accused, who was an old offender, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Mehta charged Gunni Adum, a Mahomedan, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with committing burglary by day in that he broke into the house of one Pandasey, a Hindu, residing at Borebhat, near Kandawady. About a month ago complainant locked the door of his room and proceeded to up-country on account of the prevalence of the bubonic fever in Bombay. On Wednesday, he returned here on business, and on opening his room found everything intact. He locked the door of his room again, and went to the Fort. During his absence the accused went to the back door of the house through the sweeper's gully, and putting his hand through the iron bars of a window unbolted the door. Having entered the place, the burglar commenced to break open the door of the inner room which was secured with a padlock. In the meanwhile the complainant returned home, and on entering the room through the front door, saw the accused busily engaged at his work. Complainant raised an alarm, when accused ran out of the house, but as he was making his exit from the lane he was arrested by two Goanese townsmen, who happened to be there. Accused was then given in police custody, and on his person being searched a bunch of keys was found. His Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DARING DACOITY AT MALANGSHAH'S DURGA.—A Correspondent writes:—A dacoity of a most daring and brutal nature was perpetrated at the Durga of Hazrat Malangshah, in Kalyan Taluka. On the night of 7th instant, at about 10 o'clock, about four-teen Kathodies and others with lighted torches entered the durga and its adjoining houses. The durga is situated on an isolated hill. There is no habitation for two miles surrounding it. On the night when the offence was committed there were only four Mahomedans—namely, one old Mahomedan Mujawar and a servant, and two devotee visitors to the durga. The dacoits being in overwhelming numbers overpowered the inmates, and tied the hands of two, while the other two, including the Mujawar, ran away before they could be caught by them. The dacoits then broke all the glass furniture, tore the kinkhab coverings of the tomb, broke the doors and windows, tore the Korans that were found in the mosque, and in that way tore and destroyed and removed whatever they came across. The two men who were very severely wounded, were taken to the Kalyan hospital. Mr. Sheppard, Assistant Collector, came upon the scene, and ordered stringent measures to be adopted in apprehending the culprits. Nine police have arrested one Brahamin, two Hindus, and three Kathodies, and they are undergoing trial.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE report on the Indian Cotton Crop is published as under:—The third General Memorandum on the Indian cotton crop of the season 1896-97, which was issued on the 22nd December 1896, did not contain any reports from these states of Rajputana and Central India. Reports from some of those States have since been received. In Rajputana the yield is estimated to be smaller than last year and than the average. There is also a reduced yield in Gwalior and Bhopal. In the other Central India States the yield is better than last year, but no returns have as yet been received from Malwa and Indore. The yield is as follows, in 400-lb. bales:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
Rajputana ...	150,962	145,491
Central India ...	109,813	112,566

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A REFERENCE FROM UGANDA. A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

IMPERATRIX VS. JUMA BIN FAKIR AND URZES BIN SULEMAN.

THEIR lordships delivered judgment in this matter which was a reference from Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General for Uganda. The facts of the case have already been reported. The accused had been convicted and sentenced for having imported gunpowder into the territory of an African king with the intention that it should be used in warfare against the British Government. Mr. Young appeared for the accused, and the Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, appeared for the Crown. The prisoners had been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three and two years, respectively. When the case was last before the court in March, 1895, their lordships referred the matter back to Uganda for further information. Mr. Berkley, who had passed sentence, had replied that the accused supplied the powder to the King's people who fired on a British patrol at Mackabiula station, and had engaged in the slave trade, although there was no evidence to show that they actually took part in the firing.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving his judgment, said: Before dealing with the questions of law, it is convenient to state our view of some of the matters of fact on which those questions depend. Mr. Young argued for the prisoners that they are not subjects of a Signatory Power, but only dwellers in some region under the protection or influence of Germany. But as this Court has already pointed out the only evidence, namely, their own statements, is that they are German subjects; and in his report pursuant to the order of this Court, Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General clearly assumes this to be the fact. This Court must, therefore, deal with them as subjects of Germany. The acts for which the prisoners have been convicted, occurred in the country of Unyoro; and Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General, as in reply to the question of this Court, in para. 10 of our order of the 17th March 1895, stated that Unyoro has not been declared to be within a British Protectorate. He had also submitted the following information:—"As regards the form adopted, I would venture to make the following observations: Were a "German subject" to commit a crime and be arrested for it, say in Toru, a peaceful "Kingdom," lying, like Unyoro, within the British sphere, but outside the Protectorate, one of two courses would, I presume, have to be followed. Either I should permit the "King" of Toru to try him and punish him according to Toru laws, whatever these might be, or I should (technically) "exercise my influence" over the king in order so arrange that he should delegate his jurisdiction to this Administration, and thereupon try the accused according to the procedure laid down for British subjects. In the case of Unyoro, however, the king and all local authorities or jurisdiction had disappeared in consequence of the conquest. Therefore, what could be done in Toru could not be done in Unyoro. Meanwhile in June 1894 the Earl of Kimberley, then Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, had (though under strict limitations, see Blue Book Africa No. 7, 1895, page 50) recognized the possible necessity for some "temporary and partial occupation of Unyoro," It was in these circumstances and with that sanction that portions of Southern Unyoro have been held by the British authorities in Uganda, and it seemed to me that, since the king and his judicial authorities had disappeared, we must necessarily assume, however temporarily, jurisdiction in their place. In other words, that in those portions of Unyoro which we occupied, in the terms of Lord Kimberley's despatch, "for purely defensive purposes with the object of protecting Uganda against aggression," we must assume the responsibilities and exercise the rights which we do in Uganda itself. Our temporary presence in these portions of Unyoro must, in practice, mean the temporary extension over them of the British Protectorate over Uganda. In these circumstances I decided to try the accused as though the absence with which they were charged had been committed in Uganda itself." These remarks of the Commissioner and Consul-General confirm the surmise of this Court that the territory in Unyoro was at the time held by military occupation under the superintendence of Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General by command of this Court. The learned Advocate-General has argued that if Unyoro was under military occupation, this *occupatio bellica* transferred the sovereign power to the Crown, and that it had to be exercised by Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General as a Commander-in-Chief; and that as he might, in that case, have tried and punished these prisoners by the law of war, the convictions passed at Kampala in Uganda long afterwards in the Court established by the Orders in Council may justly be treated as valid. But no case has been shown us authorizing the trial by the laws of war at a place and time both distant from the warlike operations. Moreover the Court of the Commissioner and Consul-General is by various Articles of the Order in Council of 1889, *e. g.*, Articles 12 and 28, limited in the exercise of the criminal jurisdiction exercise Her Majesty's jurisdiction "to the extent and in the manner provided by this Order." Therefore if the offices of Judge of the Consular Court and of a Commander-in-Chief happen in a sphere of influence to be held by the same person, who in both capacities is under the control of the Crown, the directions in the Orders in Council are binding on him as Consular Judge. Article 105 of this Order recognizes and preserves the powers of Consular Officers in performing acts not judicial, acts such as they "might by law or by virtue of usage or sufferance or otherwise have performed if this order had not been made." The Commissioner and Consul-General has avowedly and in terms assumed jurisdiction in this case under the Order in Council and submitted it to this Court under Articles 74 and 75. It would be wrong therefore to impute what has been done to power lawfully used by the head of a military occupation, such as are discussed in Forsyth's Constitutional Law, p. 210, and by Mayne in his Criminal Law of India, Chapter 3, Sections, 97 to 106. The Advocate-General further suggested that the record and statements submitted shewed that this part of Unyoro had become annexed to the dominions of the Crown. But the Commissioner and Consul-General does not ever suggest anything but a military occupation, which however complete, is not necessarily the same thing as an annexation. I find a case where the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council distinguished the temporary occupation of Moldavia by Russia in 1853 from a change of dominion. Cremidi vs. Powel 11 Moore P. C. 101. See also other cases cited by Forsyth at p.21. We must, therefore, hold that there was no annexation. There was a military occupation, more complete because the King of Unyoro and his Officers had disappeared. But before then Her Majesty appears to have acted on the obligations of Article 1 of the General Act of the Brussels Conference of 1890, which provides not only by Clause, for the government of places under sovereignty or protectorate, but also for "the gradual establishment in the interior, by the responsible Power in each territory of strongly occupied stations, for roads, steam-boats, telegraphs, expeditions, and living columns, and the interdiction of arms and ammunition where the slave trade prevails. We have noted that the responsibilities assumed are international duties arising from mutual undertakings of the Signatory Powers; and thus differ from the obligations undertaken by the Sovereign to protect her subjects and others bound to her by allegiance. The sole question remaining for disposal is whether the Court of the Commissioner and Consul-General had jurisdiction under the Order-in-Council. The Advocate-General has not seriously contested the arguments of Mr. Young already set forth in our former order in para. 6. The prisoners are "foreigners," and being German subjects are "foreigners to whom this Order (*i.e.*, of 1892) applies," and if the acts of which they have been found guilty had occurred in Uganda or other Protectorate of Her Majesty, they would have been liable to the jurisdiction under the Order-in-Council of 1889 "under the same conditions as British subjects and to the extent to which the jurisdiction exercised by law in those Courts." These words are found in Art. 2 of the Order-in-Council, of 1892. But that Article and the preamble, as also the later Order-in-Council of 1893, show that Her Majesty has drawn a plain distinction about the criminal liability of subjects of the Signatory Powers, a distinction based evidently on the difference of the responsibility which the Crown is advised to assume in territories solemnly declared to be under the Queen's protection and those merely placed, *qua* the other Signatory Powers, in a British sphere of influence. Mr. Hall in his International Law, Pt. III, Chapter 3, Section 93 *et seq* shows how Germany and France have thought proper to assume fuller jurisdiction over persons, not originally their subjects than the Crown of England has done, the last having as these Orders in Council show, acted more gradually. It may be that the restrictions of jurisdiction have been ordained in order not to offend the susceptibilities of other Powers or in order not to burden the Queen's administrative and judicial services with cases arising in regions merely in a sphere of influence, where as yet the word "allegiance" has hardly been heard, and where the Queen has not solemnly declared her prerogative of protection. But it is not the duty of this Court to find reasons for the acts of the Queen's Ministers when the language used by her Council is as we think, clear. For the above reasons the Court holds that as Article 48 of the Order-in-Council applies in terms only to British subjects, and as these prisoners have not, as regards acts done outside the Queen's Protectorates, been brought into the position of British subjects, the convictions and sentences under Article 48 are on their face without jurisdiction. The conviction for slave-trading would, if the prisoners were British subjects, probably have been legal under Article 45 which applies the English Statutes. But these foreigners are not of any class included in Article 10: nor do the latter Orders in Council, as already mentioned, include them for acts done outside of the British dominions or Protectorates. The convictions under Article 50 are for the same reasons bad, as upon a true construction, the whole phrase of that Article "a person" must be limited to British subjects under Article 10 and the general scope of this Order of 1889 and the later Orders in Council. Another reason for distrusting the validity of the convictions under Article 50 is that there is no record of any prohibition of importing arms and ammunition. The Commissioner and Consul-General *presumes* that the authority who prohibited is Her Majesty the Queen. But it has not been suggested that Her Majesty has done this by applying any Act of Parliament, or any Indian Statute on the subject of prohibited or contraband goods; or that her Secretary of State has sanctioned any Queen's Regulation under Article 99 on the subject. The Court holds the convictions and sentences of the Consular Court to have been passed without jurisdiction and instructs Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General to cancel them and to set the prisoners at liberty. The Court will renew its request for a complete collection of such official papers, Queen's Regulations and Orders in Council as are mentioned in para. 13 of our former Order. To avoid delays of justice we seek for authoritative information as regards any new Protectorates declared or other important Orders passed.

THE MAHABOOB SHAHI KULBURGA MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).

THESE mills, writes a correspondent, resumed work on the 19th instant after a stoppage of 18 days for erecting a new engine instead of the old one. The new engine is made by Messrs. Pollit and Wigzell, Limited, of Somerby Bridge, England. It is a compound tandem condensing steam engine, fitted with the said makers' patent corliss valve gear to the high pressure cylinder and the same firm's own patent piston valves to the low pressure cylinder. The high pressure has a diameter of 2' inches and the low pressure 40, with a stroke of 5 feet. The engine is capable of developing 650 horse-power with a boiler pressure of 90 lbs. Though the high pressure valves are of corliss type the high gear is of an extraordinary neat design and works with all exactness. The engine throughout is very beautifully designed, and does great credit to the makers. The mills were stopped at 2 p.m., on the 2nd instant, and the pulling out of the old engine and erecting the new one instead took 16 days, and on the 18th evening the opening ceremony was performed, when, along with the working staff a number of Parsee ladies and gentlemen attended, amongst whom were present Mr. Bapooji Edalji Chenoi, the managing agent, Mrs. Bapooji E. Chenoi, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hartley, Mrs. Cockburn, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Patel, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Oonwala, Messrs. Pestonji, B. Chenoi, Cowasji N. Sakhatwala, Cowasji P. Sanjana, S. Benjamin, Mrs. P. C. Sethna, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Vicaji, and others. The engine room was very tastefully decorated with banners, buntings, plantain trees, and fashionable paper chandeliers, and two triumphal arches were put up, one above the crank and the other above the cylinders. The ceremony was opened by Mr. Bapooji, and Mrs. Bapooji while starting the engine christened her Putlibai, after the name of her youngest daughter. The engine was successfully started, and she steamed round very steadily without any hitch when she was honored with three loud cheers of success to Putlibai. A champagne bottle was suspended under the arch over the crank, and on the first revolution she brought down the bottle in pieces bringing upon herself a shower of champagne. All the visitors then retired to a table just in the front of the crank, where they were sumptuously treated with champaine, cake, and fruit. While wishing the new engine Putlibai steady work and long life the managing agent, Mr. Bapooji, highly complimented Mr. Walter Hartley, the engineer, and thanked him very heartily on behalf of himself, the Mills Company, and the secretaries, treasurers, and agents for working very arduously with zeal, tact, attention in erecting the engine with complete success. Mr. W. Hartley, briefly responding to this said, he deemed it his duty to do as much he could and show his every possible ability in the work to his kind and generous masters so long as he had the good fortune to stand in that engine room where his late lamented father, Mr. J. E. Hartley, Engineer, had once stood and erected the old engine, which was also by Messrs. Pollit and Wigzell, and which Mr. W. Hartley had just the honour of taking out and replacing it by a new one of a more modern type. Mr. Shapoorji Edalji Chenoi's presence was much longed for by all on the occasion, but his absence was unavoidable as he was otherwise engaged. The party dispersed with garlands and bouquets of flowers wishing Mr. Hartley and family long life, with loud cheers. The mills are since working as usual without any hitch or stoppage.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 28TH OF JANUARY, 1897.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid rise of pressure in Rajputana, the Punjab and at Agra, Cawnpore, Bhansi, Indore, Saugor, Jubulpore and Hoshangabad, a brisk fall at Bangalore, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Bombay. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Sholapur, Malegaon and Allahabad, and the minimum in large to very large excess at Allahabad, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Sholapur, Secunderabad and Coimbatore. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Sholapur, and the lowest 58° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Lahore, Sirsa, Jacobabad, Jubulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum and Madras. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Raipur, and a few drops at Colombo. The general weather conditions are only slightly favourable for local rain in Berar, the Central Provinces and in Ceylon. Two areas of abnormally low pressure exist, one at and about Akola, Nagpur, Sholapur, Aurangabad and Secunderabad, and the other at and about Trichinopoly, Cochin and Colombo, where the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition, and will become more or less cloudy.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH)

SIMLA Jan. 28.

Thursday: The barometer has risen slightly to rapidly over North-West India, fallen briskly to rapidly over Bengal, Assam, and Upper Burma, and had fallen slightly elsewhere. The uniform pressures noticed yesterday have hence disappeared, and the high pressure area over North-West India, as well as the low pressure area over Bengal, having both developed considerably, the winds are now fairly normal. A north-west current was blowing down the Gangetic plains northerly current over the Bay and the Central Provinces, and an easterly current elsewhere. The force is moderate or light, and the temperature has fallen, except in Bengal, where the heat is from six to ten degrees above the normal. Showers of snow and hail have occurred in North-West Himalayas, and a few scattered rain showers on the plains. At

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road, opposite the Byculla Club, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, large size gilt pier glasses, table ornaments, Brussels carpets, flower pots, etc., the property of J. F. DINGEY, Esq., proceeding to England.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

The property of a gentleman consisting of oval and round tabled, chairs, cushioned sofas, andirons, half back couches, chest of drawers, glass book case, glass cupboards, clothes press, dressing and washhand tables, pier tables, English perambulators, mirror, wall brackets, etc.

40 bales waste paper.

1 double barrelled breech loading hammerless gun, 12 bore, by Tolley, with about 200 cartridges.

On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Sumsoodin of Bhuleshwar—

101 C E and Co—53—1 case velvet ribbons.
" 54—1 "

On account and at the risk of Raghojee Thoben of Marwarry Bazaar—

1 case German silver nail,

On account of the concerned—

11 bales coloured tissue paper damaged by sea-water.

AT 2 P.M.

1 brand new landau.
1 new double-seated brougham with glass sides.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 " office-ahigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered,

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 13th prox., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Khetwady, 12th Lane, the handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned brass-bound square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, strong-built victoria with a bay Arab horse and harness, table ornaments, lamps, Brussels' carpet, etc., the property of A. E. CLARKE, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th January, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under instruction from the Administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Harry Stanley, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms three boxes scenery, carpets, manuscripts of Mascotte, Mikado, My Sweet Heart, Harbour Lights, Charley's Aunt, Last Lyons, La Mascotte, Madam Angot, Utopia, etc.

The above is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Harbour View, Colaba Causeway, next to Apollo Hotel, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass, crockery and plated ware, one first-rate walnutwood grand cottage pianoforte, by Mesington and Weston, London, in thorough good order, rich table ornaments, Brussels and Persian carpets, China and Japanese flower vases, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps.

One English ice box, one quadrant safety bicycle, one detective camera, &c., &c., the property of H. O. COATES, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 30th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:

AT 1-30 P.M

1 handsome strong four-seated open carriage in very good order.
1 handsome strong-built victoria made to order.
1 grey Arab horse, 14-2½, carries a lady and goes well in harness.
1 handsome strong English-built dog-cart with a powerful black Arab pony and harness.
1 second-hand strong vis-a-vis with brake in good order.
1 bay Arab horse 14-2, 9 years old, quiet in harness.
1 bay waler gelding, 16 hands, broken to single and double harness.
1 handsome strong nearly new vis-a-vis.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th prox., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, by "Wimbridge" and "John Roberts," also Rutnagiri-made furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a mahogany full-sized slate billiard table, by C. Lazarus and Co., of Calcutta, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, brass bedsteads, valuable books, horses, carriages, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of the Hon'ble H. M. BIRDWOOD.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th January, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Surplus and Unserviceable Stores, Pumps, Telephone Wire, Insulators, Chain Blocks, Crab Winches, Hoses, Copper, Iron, Brass, Cast-iron, Coal Ashes, &c.

Under instructions from F. C. H. Snow, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Municipal Stores, Pattan Road, near the Crawford Markets, on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1897, at 2 p.m., the following, viz, garden pumps, lawn mowers, hand-cast Weston's patent chain blocks, crab winches, screw-jack, crap copper stend-pipe, bevel wheels, rymers, disinfectant empty drums 1 to 10 gallons, acid jars empty, instrument box, leather tank, L. blue cases, canvas scrap, lamps, square and round wall shades leather, I. R. and canvas hoses, brass cocks, spindles, coup, lings, ferrules, pickaxes, powras, spanners, files, tools, lamps, rammers, poles, yokes, ropes, empty K. oil tins, wooden casks, wrought and cast-iron boots, garden shears, clocks, empty iron drums, paint pots, boards, grinding millstones tapes, naves, coal ashes, &c.

Also on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd February 1897, at 2 p.m. at Foras Road Chowki—A lot of cast-iron broken rafters, planks, &c. At 3 p.m. at Chinchpogly Stores—A lot of cast iron and W. iron scraps. At 4 p.m. at Love Grove Pumping Station, Worli—A lot of cast and W. iron fire bars, coal ashes, clinkers, etc.

Also on THURSDAY, the 4th February, 1897, at 3 p.m., at Colaba compressor station—A lot of coal ashes.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 29th January, 1897.

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Cures Old Sores,
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Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
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It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plait yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of bolis is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD NATIONAL PRIZE-MEDAL ACADEMY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 28.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, 35½ lakhs were alloted to Bombay, 6½ lakhs to Calcutta, and 4 lakhs to Madras, at the enhanced price of 1s. 35-32d., at which rate tenders received 79 per cent. above that rate in full, the average price obtained having been 1s. 1s. 35-32d. Four lakhs of Wire Transfers were also alloted to Bombay, at 1s. 3½d.; besides extra allotments of Bills to the amount of 5 lakhs on Calcutta, at 1s. 3½d. and 1s. 3 7-32d., and Rs. 30,000 on Madras at 1s. 3 7-32d. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight was advanced 1-16d., say to 2 15-16d. per rupee.

Consols in London advance 1-16 lbs. per cent. yesterday to 112 3/8; Indian Sterling loan having been unchanged at 118. Three and a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were also unaltered at £62 5-8. The price of Bar Silver in London remained at 27 13-16d. per oz; and in New York, the metal was sill worth 64 7-8 cents. per oz., with demand Exchange on London half-a-cent. higher, at 4·86½ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 102½; Paris Exchange on London declined a trifle to fcs. 25·19½.

The London Sheep Skin Sale closed yesterday with Madras skins in moderate demand. Heavy Bombay skins were firm, and prices 1d. per lb. higher. Bombay prime qualities were in good demand; and common dull. Madras common qualities were dull and prices 1d. per lb. lower. The total number of skins sold was 920,000 out of the 1,290,000 put forward.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening, Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The day's Imports were 16,000 bales. Prices, both spot and arrival, were all unchanged. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

There was little change in the value of Cotton, in New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid. Uplands having remained at 7 5-16 cents, while Futures for April were 3 points lower at 7·14 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 20,000 bales; and below we give our usual compartive statement of the figures for this season and those of the two previous ones for the same period:

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Wednesday's Receipts	2,0000	22,000	24,000
Four days' do.	106,000	84,000	123,000
Since 1st Sept. 1896	5,493,000	3,961,000	6,081,000

Our local market for the staple has been quiet in tone to-day, with but little doing in any direction and prices all unchanged. European exporters have bought 600 bales, consisting of 300 Wadvan, at Rs. 163; 200 Bengal, at Rs. 140; and 100 Akote, at Rs. 158; while the Mills have taken the same quantity, made up of 300 Amreli gianed at Rs. 170; 200 Bengal, at Rs 138; and 100 Akola, at Rs 157; 200 Broach having been purchased for Japan, at Rs. 183 per Candy.

This morning's telegrams report a slight fall of rain, say of 13 cents at Amritsur; of 02 cents at Julgaum; and of 05 cents at Khangaum, the weather continuing cloudy and the rain general over the last named district, where, however, an appreciable damage had been done, so far. At Bhownuggur, the crop had been gathered, and arrivals were increasing daily; but at Dhollera the first crop is late. At Bellary the plants were showing bolls.

WHEAT and SEEDS remain in the same state in the absence of many dealers from these markets. Prices are nominally unchangad, and business is upon a small scale.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	7,900 bales.
Wheat	1,190 cwts.
Linseed	1,150 "
Gingellyseed	3,168 "
Groundnuts	1,725 "
Castorseed	1,174 "
Rice	8,860 "

FREIGHTS are steady. A steamer is reported fixed for early February shipment at 12s per ton, for two ports; and speculators have engaged about 2,000 tons of cargo at 12s. 6d. per ton and 1,000 more at 12s. for February shipment. For March, a line of about 1,000 tons has been booked at 12s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm to-day, at 1s. 3 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and demand, and at 1s. 3 3/8d. for three months' sight Credits, and, later on, 1s. 3¼d. Telegraphic for near transfer, being available in one direction, a fair amount was placed at that rate; also at 1s. 3 5-32d. for February, and 1s. 3 1-16d. for March transfer. Merchants' Paper, however, has been scarce, and rates receded 1-32d., all round, during the day, closing quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 3-16 to 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 3-16 to 7-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 9-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 11-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·01½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Three and a-half per Cents have been quoted to-day at 99 5/8 for Money, and 99¾ for Account; but there is still nothing to speak of doing in this market, 98, nominal, is quoted for Threes.

SHARES.—The Bazaar remains practically closed and the rates in our list are unchanged and nominal.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 28th January, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	27	2	... a.m.	17	6
Teheran	28	2	30 p.m.	...	22
Suez	28	2	45 p.m.	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 28th January, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	2	..	1
" Karachi	...	14	..	1
" Madras	1	3	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Mocao interrupted.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, noon, 29th instant.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tingyueh and Tali.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 29.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.

For Judgment.

25937-95—Ardesir H and D—Fatmabai and another vs Pirbhai Virji—Payne G and S.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For Judgment.

922-21-94—K J Mantri—Bai Jainabai vs Bachoobai—Bicknell M and M.

Appeals for hearing and Final Disposal.

931-554-93—Muljee and M—Vundravundas Purshotumdas vs Curseondas Govindjee Madhowjee Virjee—Part heard.

934—Craigie L and O—Aravayal Sabapathy Moodelier vs Kurmally Joosub and another—Hiralal M and M.

942-69-95—Payne G and S—Hormusjee Aderjee vs Damodar Ruttonsey—Thakurdas D and C.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

50-95—Thakurdas D and C—Rahemabhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Masshukia D and J—Part heard.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—JANUARY 28.

10 p.m.	73·4

THURSDAY.—JANUARY 29.

6 a.m.	67·3
10 a.m.	74·3
2 p.m.	78·9
6 p.m.	73·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ADLEY—Jan. 24, at 7, Garden Reach, Colonel the wife of Arthur R Adley, of a son.

BETTS—Jan. 21, at Calcutta, the wife of C. C. Betts, of a son.

DANE—Jan. 22, at Lahore, the wife of L. W. Dane, I.C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRUNYATE—TOMBLESON—Jan. 19, at Calcutta by the Rev. G. W. Oliver, James Bennett Brunyate, Indian Civil Service, to Annie Purvis, daughter of William Tomblesom, Esq., South Ferriby, Lincolnshire.

CRESSWELL-ATKINSON—Jan. 25, at St. Thomas, Calcutta, George Beilby Cresswell, to Lilian, only daughter of Charles Atkinson, Cleckheaton, Yorkshire.

DEATHS.

MILLER—Jan. 19, at Amritsar, the loved wife of Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Miller, I.S.C., aged 38.

BURRUP—Jan. 24, at 15, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, Lucy Florence, the wife of Arthur Burrup.

MILLER—Jan. 19, at Amritsar, the loved, wife of Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Miller, I.S.C.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1897.

THE difficulty of recruiting men for the arduous and most necessary but somewhat dangerous work of cleansing the city has frequently threatened to embarrass the Staff of both the Health and the Drainage Departments. We have had more than once to chronicle the defection of Mahrattas and others, who having accepted employment and done a few hours' work repent of their temerity and abscond without waiting to claim the wages earned. Still the work must go on, and it does go on with an ever-increasing energy. But the strain on all concerned is very great. Many of the rank-and-file faint by the way, though for the most part they are practically immune against attacks of the prevailing sickness. It is not easy to replace those who leave, and it is almost impossible to adequately increase their number. Under these circumstances it would not be amiss to take a hint from our good friend the Russian enemy, who has known how to turn prison labour to profitable account with equal benefit to the prisoner and to the State. We have thousands of adult prisoners in the jails of this Presidency who would hail with delight a proposal to hasten their deliverance from rigorous or simple imprisonment by making themselves useful under Dr. Weir or Mr. James. The practical Russian administrators who are engaged in the construction of the remoter sections of the Trans-Siberian Railway have procured a large supply of efficient labour by affording criminals in the jails of two large provinces an opportunity of reducing their terms of imprisonment one-half or one-third, by working like any other workmen on the new line. They are not required to work in the degrading and hideous convict dress considered indispensable in Western countries; they dress like everyone else, and work like everyone else. They are under a certain degree of surveillance, but to all intents and purposes they have exchanged the prison for a free life in the open air. They know that they are earning not only their wages, but their freedom, and they have little inducement to risk the forfeiture of the latter by attempting to escape, as certain convicts in England did last Christmas Eve with the muzzles of the warders' rifles within three feet of their backs. The Russian penal system, or rather the administration of that system, has many serious faults, but it has also its good side, especially in so far as it succeeds in making the prisoners self-supporting, and refrains from depriving them of every element of consolation or hope while they are in prison, and any possibility of a useful career after leaving it.

We have no desire to become the eulogists of Russian methods of dealing with prisoners, political or criminal. We allude to one feature of that system which is good in itself and may prove of great value if adapted to present needs in Bombay and in other cities which have to set their houses in order that they may escape similar visitations. A well-known student of penology, Dr. Benjamin Howard, has for the last thirty-eight years been engaged in the investigation of the different systems of jail administration in all civilised countries. He has recently returned to England from a fourth visit to Russia and Siberia to bring up to date the observations made by him in the penal colony of Saghalien and elsewhere. The general result of his observations is summed up in a sentence: "In its main principle of productive labour the Russian penal system is worthy of imitation; in its general maladministration it is worthy of reprobation." Our present concern is with the principle of turning the labour of convicts to good use and making it of general service to the State which provides them with food and clothing. In Siberia the treatment of a convict largely depends on himself. After the first two years' imprisonment are over, he may in from three to four years become a free man within prescribed geographical limits. The result is on the whole satisfactory, with rare exceptions. Saghalien, an island as long as England, is mostly populated by murderers and persons guilty of other very serious crimes. They walk about the streets or on their farms peaceably; escape from the island being practically impossible, there is little or no restriction on their freedom. A murderer or a Nihilist lives with his family in a well-built and sometimes very pretty four-roomed cottage with a vestibule and a garden. They work peaceably on their farms and have nothing in their appearance or behaviour to distinguish them from ordinary citizens, though each or any of them may be convicted murderers. Even in the offices of the prisons men are seen sitting writing at their desks like so many clerks. Before their advent not an acre of land was cultivated; they have added the island to the Russian Empire. Convict labour is a source of revenue to the State; in England and other countries, including India, a criminal is a burden on the community. It is only the population of Siberia by these people, says Dr. Howard, that has made the Trans-Siberian Railway possible. He is enthusiastic over the utilisation of convict labour under conditions which enable the convict to work out his emancipation: "The main lesson to be drawn from this system is the absolute futility of punishment for punishment's sake. The first principle taught is that of self-maintenance. Convict labour should be productive of a net profit to the State, so that instead (as in England, for instance) of costing many millions it should prove a source of annual revenue by putting in force organized forms of industry suited to the capacity of the respective criminals. By the means employed in Siberia the convicts do not lose all self-respect, and are often better fitted than before to become useful members of society. In the English and some other prison systems the outcome is generally the opposite. The result of the convict's incarceration and of the useless forms of labour on which he has been employed has often been merely to generate a vengeful feeling which tends to render him an habitual criminal."

Mr. J. Y. Simpson, writing in the current number of *Blackwood*, bears equally favourable testimony to the success of the experiment of utilising criminal labour in the construction of the great railway through Siberia. The problem set to the Ministry of the Interior was how to form a disciplined army of railway workmen out of the criminal prisoners from European Russia, the lazy local convicts in the Siberian prisons, and the political exiles. The first attempt was not a success; but on the Mid.-Siberian section the system, organised on a large scale, was so brilliantly successful that it was applied to the other sections, and with equal benefit. The work was rendered attractive to the convicts by a regulation making eight months' work on the railway count as one year of imprisonment on hard labour. For the exiles the term required to enable them to register themselves as peasants was reduced from two years to one. Those who two years before had been transported for life obtained a reduction of the time they would otherwise have to wait for permission to choose their own dwelling place by one-half: for those banished to Siberia for a term of one year, work on the railway was counted as two. The supervision of the exiles was exercised by officers appointed by the Minister of the Interior; the common criminals were placed under inspectors and orderlies. The special officer has 200 versts of the railway under his control, and he is entitled to call out a military escort if necessary. The inspectors and orderlies have police rank, and are disposed at every fifty versts of the line under construction. The secret of the success is that the prisoners have a very real interest in working out their redemption, and that nothing is done to needlessly degrade and humiliate them in their own eyes and in the estimation of others. The conclusion arrived at by Dr. Howard, that the system is worthy of imitation deserves attention. The urgent need of increasing the *personnel* under the direction of the Municipal Executive may be met by utilizing the pent up and wasted labour of the prisoners in the jails of the Presidency. Why should not that labour be turned to account? The fear of the epidemic—which has been singularly forbearing to those who face it boldly under the direction of the Municipal Staff—would not weigh against a reduction of the terms of imprisonment by a third. If the service be made additionally "attractive" to prisoners by releasing them from the obligation of wearing a repellant and degrading dress, a working dress might easily be devised, rendering evasion difficult without advertising the wearer as a jail bird. The consciousness that the period of punishment could be sensibly abridged by hard work and good conduct would probably suffice to reduce attempts at evasion to a minimum. The experiment is worth trying. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has just called the attention of the Calcutta Municipality to the strong probability that an outbreak of pestilence in that city will make it extremely difficult to procure the necessary labour to cleanse the wards. The warning is fully justified by what we are witnessing in Bombay. In Calcutta—and other cities likely to be similarly circumstanced—prison labour should be held in readiness as an invaluable reserve in an emergency.

SOME observers incline to the opinion that the commerce of the city has already slightly recovered from the stagnation caused by the prevailing epidemic, but it must be admitted that if this is the case, the signs of the welcome change are so microscopic as to be inappreciable. The production of the mills is so seriously curtailed by the absence of hands that manufacturers instead of accepting new business, are unable to complete to time the forward contracts made months ago, when there was an active demand from China for yarns. The hold on the mill-hands is precarious, and they are unable to tell when the over-due deliveries will be made. There is rather more enquiry now from the Far East than was the case a short time ago, but the demand from Europe is very limited. The mills being unable to work off their supplies the stocks on the Cotton Green are naturally increasing. The new season's crop continues to arrive, though in very much smaller quantities than is customary at this season of the year. The reason for this is obvious. In the absence of most of the cotton brokers and dealers from Bombay, the up-country agents are unable to avail themselves of the channels ordinarily used for placing their produce on the market. A large quantity of cotton, therefore, remains up-country, the holders awaiting opportunity to send it to the Presidency city. Hence what is ordinarily a very important factor in estimating the cotton outturn—the figures of receipts in Bombay—is this year of very little value for the purpose. Official information on the subject is still incomplete, the only returns available being those relating to crops of the Bengal and Oomra varieties. The due date for general estimates from Government will have been reached in a few days, and unless the figures are delayed, owing to the heavy work imposed on officers in connection with the Famine, business men will then be in a better position to form an opinion as to the outturn. We are all anxiously looking forward to the time when a marked diminution of plague deaths will restore public confidence. When it arrives the stocks of raw cotton held up-country will soon find their way to Bombay. But it is not to be expected that prices locally will go down; since the largest receipts that can reasonably be looked for will not glut the market. The tendency of greatly increased supplies to reduce prices will be counteracted by the accelerated demand. Even if mills work to their utmost capacity it will take them a long time to complete existing contacts and make up for these dreary weeks of stagnation. The Famine will, of course, curtail local consumption, but it is to be remembered that some parts of the Presidency are not severely affected by that calamity. Not only in cotton but in other departments of commerce we may look for steady and sure recovery, in view of the great recuperative powers, commercially speaking, possessed by a city like Bombay, whose trade has so firm a basis in its geographical position and other advantages.

Our foreign trade will, of course, suffer a good deal from the restrictions which most of the Continental Powers have deemed it necessary to impose. The importation not only of rags, old clothes, and bedding, but also of animal products is being prohibited first by one and then by another nation, and it may be expected that these restrictions will be generally adopted as a result of the Plague Conference to be held at Venice on the 10th proximo. Our trade in animal products, such as hides, is considerable, but is not equ[al] that of either Calcutta or Madras. The[se] ports, however, may find themselves in th[e] difficulties as Bombay, if the other P[orts] accept the extraordinary declaration of Russia—not at all warranted by the facts—that "the whole of India" is affected with plague. It is not very easy for the lay mind to see how tanned hides can carry the germs of the disease, whatever may be the case in regard to raw hides. But, on the whole, the mercantile community has not much ground for complaint concerning the action of the Powers which have joined France in taking the same measures against the plague as they would against cholera. The English authorities long ago saw that the best method of preventing the spread of disease from abroad was, not the placing of all passengers from any affected country in quarantine, but the prompt segregation of any patient who might be found suffering from a dangerous disease. Quarantine has for years remained in abeyance as being unnecessary in Great Britain, and the legal provisions for its imposition were finally erased from the Statute Book last year. But the Continental Powers hold different views on the subject, and look upon quarantine as an essential protective measure. This being the case, the mercantile community may be thankful that the precautions taken have so far been moderate in character. The submission of a protest from the Chamber of Commerce has been suggested in regard to these restrictions, but such action would be of no avail, and would only weaken the force of any representations that may have to be made if at a later stage it is found that needlessly harsh measures are contemplated. Watchful solicitude is the attitude the Committee of the Chamber is adopting in this matter, as well as in another question on which their intervention has been suggested—that of the measures being taken by the responsible authorities to combat the plague. While the executive officers of the Municipality are doing their utmost to bring the disease under control, and while their operations have been approved by every medical expert whose opinion is worth the asking, it would be unwise in the extreme for the Chamber of Commerce to join in the clamour raised by ill-informed and anonymous critics. Intervention should be reserved for occasions when it is really needed. The Committee of the Chamber has acted well in refusing to hamper the authorities by mischievous interference at a critical time.

THE Municipal mortality returns published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* show that 1,721 persons of all ages died in the past week, bringing the death-rate to 107·13 per thousand per annum. In the corresponding week of last year the total was 539, whilst the average of the corresponding weeks of the five preceding years was 518, or 31·19 per thousand per annum. To his returns Dr. Weir, the Municipal Health Officer, this week appends a foot-note in which he endeavours to console us and indulges in a prophecy. The state of the public health during the last days of the week he considers to have been more favourable than in the preceding weeks, and a large decrease in the mortality, he tells us, may be anticipated during the following weeks. It has to be remembered, Dr. Weir adds, that the increase in the mortality during recent weeks has not been heavy proportionately to the appearance and development of bubonic fever over the island. During October 1896, when bubonic fever was prevalent in the one district of Mandvie, representing a population of 37,295, the total number of deaths rose to 791 in the week ending 6th October, while in December when bubonic fever was

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

PROPOSED EVACUATION OF ERYTHREA.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from its correspondent in Rome, stating that the Marquis di Rudinì has decided to evacuate Erythrea, except perhaps the port of Massowah, temporarily.

The Italian Premier, the correspondent adds, goes to the polls with respect to this issue.

THE INDIAN EXPENDITURE COMMISSION.

The Indian Expenditure Commission has resumed its sittings. The evidence closes about the middle of April next.

COUNT MURAVIEFF IN PARIS.

PARIS, JAN. 28.

Count Muraviff arrived here, and was warmly received by the Parisians.

ELECTION AT SALISBURY.

The election at Salisbury to replace Mr. Hulse, who has resigned his seat, has resulted in Mr. Allhusen, the Unionist candidate, being returned, he having polled 1,434 against 1,278 votes polled by Mr. Fuller, the Radical candidate.

RUSSIAN WHEAT FOR INDIA.

The first cargo of Russian grain collected for the Indian Famine will be shipped from Odessa for India in a few days.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, with the Bombay mails of the 23rd instant, arrived, at Aden at 3-30 p.m., to-day.

SUEZ, JAN. 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arcadia, with the outward mails of the 22nd instant, left here, at 11 a.m., to-day.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 28.

At the meeting of the Viceroy's Council, to-day, Sir John Woodburn moved for the suspension of rules for the conduct of business, and on their suspension, said :

My Lord : I have the honor to ask for leave to introduce a Bill for the better prevention of the spread of dangerous epidemic diseases. The honorable members are aware that parts of the Bombay Presidency are suffering from a visitation of the Bubonic plague, and will doubtless recognise that it is well for the Government to be armed with special powers in dealing with this calamity, and enabling it to prevent, so far as it is humanly possible, extension of the disease to other districts and provinces. Municipal bodies already have extraordinary powers for dealing with the disease within their own limits ; but these powers are by no means uniform, and only extend to very limited areas. The Madras Government have moved very reasonably and naturally that they should be armed with larger powers than they now possess, and in a series of Municipalities and Cantonments in other parts of India authority has been asked for the enforcement of sanitary precautions that the circumstances require, and for powers of control for enabling them to deal promptly with any emergency which may arrise. The general powers conferred by clause 2 of the Bill are an adaptation of powers already conferred within the City of Bombay by section 434 of Bombay Act 3 of 1888 for imposing such temporary regulations as may be found necessary to to prevent the outbreak or spread of disease. In another direction the Government of India are advised that the existing powers are legally inadequate. Foreign countries are already much alarmed at the possibility of infection from India, and telegraphic news has arrived that Russia has declared the whole Continent of India to be infected. For the safeguarding of our commerce, Government must be prepared to take steps to allay fears of other nations ; and we, therefore, propose to take power to order medical inspection, and, if necessary, detention, of any suspected ship, whose departure from India with sickness on board might give grounds for severe measures to be taken against Indian shipping abroad. The special powers which the Bill confers are intended to meet a special emergency, and will only be enforced where the Governor-General-in-Council is satisfied that the provisions of the ordinary law are insufficient. Since I arrived in the Council room a letter has been put into my hands from the Bombay Government, asking for extension of those powers which it is proposed now in the Bill to give.

The motion being put and carried, the Bill was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Chalmers, Playfair, Sayani, Joykissen Law, and the mover, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the Council, which will be on Thursday next.

The Hon. Mr. Chalmers, in presenting the Select Committee's report on the Probate Bill, said that members would see from the report that it was unnecessary to proceed with the Bill. They had quite enough of legislation on their hand already. The existing procedure worked smoothly, and no difficulty had arisen in England whenever it was sought to administer an estate there from India, nor any in England from India. With these remarks he begged to lay the report on the table.

The Criminal Tribes Amendment Bill was passed with the following Additional Clause, proposed by the Hon. Mr. James, which provided that any Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council may, by notification in the local official *Gazette*, declare all or any of the provisions of this Act as amended by subsequent legislation to be in force in the whole or any part of the territories under its government.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, JAN. 28.

There were five deaths, to-day, in the city of Poona. In the Rivivar Peith the plague is increasing. Seven persons were found suffering from the plague who arrived from Bombay. Six were sent the hospital, and one was sent home for treatment. There was no death amongst them.

The total number of cases up to date was 131, and the number of deaths 88.

[REUTER TELEGRAM.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JAN. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa left here this morning.

HONGKONG, JAN. 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rosetta left here this afternoon.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Idzumi Maru left Singapore for Colombo yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 14-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	112 3-8
4 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113
2½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 5-8
Bar Silver	29 13-16

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LADY MACKENZIE is arranging to hold a fancy fair at Belvedere on February 18th in aid of the Famine Relief Fund.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal arrived in Cuttack on Monday morning. His tour in Orissa will be a short one.

DURING the week ending on Wednesday night, silver was received at the Bombay Mint, on account of British dollar coinage, to the value Rs. 3,24,000. Small coins needed for famine purposes were paid to the Reserve Treasury to the value of two lakhs of rupees. The balance includes Rs. 24,36,000, Government silver, and Rs. 3,24,000 held on account of British dollar tenderers.

MR. J. D. S. FITZMAURICE, I. C. S., District Judge, Dharwar, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days.

MR. R. M. KENNEDY, I.C.S., is to do duty as Collector and District Magistrate, Satara, during the absence of Mr. C. B. Winchester, I.C.S.

MR. J. C. PRINGLE, I.C.S., has been appointed to be Assistant Collector in Sind.

FURLOUGH for one year nine months and ten days has been granted to Mr. H. E. Haddon, Executive Engineer, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, with effect from the 20th March 1897.

LIEUTENANT W. J. H. HUNTER is to act as Second-in-Command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Superintendent, Savantvadi.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. W. WRAY, Assistant Political Agent, in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jaghirs, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

THE service of Mr. G. S. Curtis, I.C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department. Mr. Curtis is to officiate as Postmaster-General of Madras.

MR. D. DAVIES, District Superintendent of Police, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. L. S. OSMASTON, has been appointed Deputy Conservator of Forests, Fourth Grade ; Mr. O. H. L. Napier, Fourth Grade, Deputy Conservator ; and Mr. W. E. Copleston, to be First Grade Assistant Conservator.

MR. FREDERICK JOHN PARROTT, and Mr. Bertram Henry Hewett, has been gazetted Second-Lieutenant of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MR. A. E. HIGHT, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is allowed furlough for one year.

MR. W. L. STRANGE, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed Executive Engineer, Nasik.

DURING the four weeks ending on December 20, the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company carried 95,518 tons of staple commodities over its line, being a decrease of no less than 24,242 tons. The greatest decreases were in cotton and in company's material, both of which were reduced by nearly one-half.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. B. FERRIS, has been appointed Political Agent, Cutch, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Sadler, First Assistant Political Resident, Aden, and Political Agent for the Somali Coast.

MR. C. A. KINCAID, I.C.S., Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara, is to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara, during the absence of Mr. S. Tagore, I.C.S.

MR. H. SCANNELL, Superintendent of Police, First Grade, is granted furlough for two years.

SEVERAL instances having lately occurred in which Treasury officers have remitted Portuguese India coin to the Bombay Mint. Mr. E. Lawrence, the Accountant-General, has written to the district officers, stating that only such Portuguese coin can be sent to the mint as was received at the treasury before July 1893. All coin received into the treasury in contravention of this instructions is to be returned to the Treasurer or Shroff who received it, and he should be made to pay its equivalent.

THE Calcutta Municipality have granted Rs. 30,000 to defray the cost of cleansing the polluted wards in the city.

THE committee ordered to assemble at Rawalpindi to consider Transport questions in connection with the mobilisation scheme will meet on February 8th.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SADLER, now Political Agent in Kotah and Jhallawar, is posted to the Somali Coast ; Mr. G. R. Irwin proceeding to Kotah.

HOSPITAL sheds are being constructed at Lahore, Mooltan, Ferozepore, Umballa, Delhi, and other towns on the railway for the isolation of plague cases.

AN avalanche on the Burzil Pass has swept away a party of five natives sent to repair the telegraph line. Three postal runners are also missing.

PUNDIT NARAIN DAS KOUL, late Governor and Joint Commissioner of Ladakh, died at Amritsar on Sunday. He was formerly in the Punjab Government service.

KABUL reports are that Umra Khan is being closely watched. The Amir has been suspicious of an attempted escape, Umra Khan having sent rifles to Bajour. The matter is being enquired into.

MR. BERKLEY, late Municipal Engineer, Agra, now of Madras, has been arrested on a charge of cheating by uttering a false cheque on the Madras Bank.

THE sufferer from bubonic fever, at Agra, who was being treated by Doctor Willcocks, Civil Surgeon, is dead, and was cremated near the segregation hospital, his personal effects being burnt. The man's relatives will be detained under quarantine for about ten days.

ALL the five vacancies in the Punjab Divisional Bench are now filled, including the vacancy caused by Colonel Wood's death. Two have gone to the District Bench, Sardar Guardial Singh and Mr. J. G. M. Rennie being promoted, and three to the other branch. Mr. M. L. Dames exchanges a first grade Deputy Commissionership for a first grade Judgeship ; Mr. F. A. Robertson, late Director of Land Records becomes a second grade Divisional Judge and Mr. T. J. Kennedy exchanges a third grade Deputy Commissionership for a third grade Judgeship. Two of the thirteen appointments on the Divisional Bench are now held by natives.

THE Government of India have approved the grant of eight months' leave to Sir William Lockhart, commanding the Punjab Army, from April. Sir George Wolseley, commanding the Lahore District, will act.

AS Sir Power Palmer is also taking eight months' leave, two officiating appointments will thus have to be made.

FINAL orders regarding the demarcation of the Mohmand country are likely to be shortly issued. Negotiations with the Amir of Kabul have now reached a stage whereat it is possible to form this joint Commission for the actual work of the delimitation.

ONE of the features of the coming Budget will be a statement regarding the revision of the provincial contracts, which expire this year. The views of the various local administrations on the new contracts are now in course of submission to the Government of India.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WATERFIELD, Allahabad District, will proceed on leave in the spring.

MR. H. J. S. COTTON, Chief Commissioner of Assam, arrived in Calcutta on a short visit on Monday.

THE LATE MR. S. E. J. CLARKE.

AT a special meeting of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Comerce, held on Monday, it was resolved that the Committee record with sorrow and deep regret the loss which the mercantile community has sustained in the death of Mr. S. E. J. Clarke, which occurred at his residence, No. 1, Lindsay Street, Calcutta, on the 23rd instant. During the eleven years that Mr. Clarke held the position of secretary, his one endeavour was to enlarge the usefulness of the Chamber of Commerce in advancing and protecting the interests of the mercantile community. In this work, which was crowned with marked success, he brought to bear his great ability and knowledge of mercantile requirements and of public affairs, not only in many branches of business, but also in official matters with which his varied experience had made him familiar. To all with whom Mr. Clarke came in contact, he endeared himself by his sympathy in all questions upon which he was consulted, and the Committee feel sure that the whole body of the Chamber will, with them, mourn the loss of a loyal worker and of a true friend.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA SCINDHIA'S VISIT TO BARODA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JAN. 28.

BARODA is quite *en fete* consequent upon the forthcoming visit of his Highness the Maharaja Scindhia of Gwalior. Triumphal arches have been erected everywhere, and the roads are lined with flags and bannerets. The decorations made under the able supervision of Mr. Dinshaw Talyarkhan, the energetic Municipal Commissioner, are very artistic, and are similar to those made on the occasion of the recent visit of his Excellency Lord Elgin. The following programme has been arranged for the reception of the distinguished visitor :—

Jan. 29th, at 9-45 p.m.—Reception on the Railway station and Laxmi Vilas Palace.

Jan. 30th, at 7-30 a.m.—Review of Military forces. 9 a.m.—Visit to Shri Sayaji Library and gathering of the female school girls in the Nyaya Mandir Hall. 3-30 p.m.—Visit to College. 4-30 p.m.—Arena sport. 8-30 p.m.—Dramatic performance in Sayaji Theatre.

Jan. 31st, at 7-30 a.m.—A trip to Nimeda and Ajwa water-works, shooting in boats and dinner there. 4 p.m.—Military sports in the Laxmi Vilas Palace compound, if time available.

Feb. 1st, at 7-30 a.m.—Cheeta hunt in Dhaniyori Bheer. 4 p.m.—Garden party at Makarpura. 7 p.m. —Drive through the city, seeing illuminations, to L. V. Palace. 8 p.m.—Dinner in Gaekwar Hall, L. V. Palace. 9-30 p.m.—Pan-sopari and Poshak Darbar, in the Darbar Hall. Fireworks in the palace compound.

Feb. 2nd, at 6-40 a.m.—Departure.

FAMINE FEVER IN OUR BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the passing hour, when panic and perplexity reign supreme, there is a tendency in some quarters to ascribe every disease of a febrile type promiscuously to plague. The alarmists might perhaps in their peregrinations have noticed the remarkable immigration of poverty and famine-stricken people into this city. The rich have gone, but the poor have come to us with their sore misery and privation. May I, through your columns, point out that a large majority of the wretched creatures, who have died in the streets, "name and residence unknown," have died, not from plague, but from inanition, consequent on famine or relapsing fever.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 27. M. D.

MILITARY NEWS.

AN estimate amounting to Rs. 13,790 has been sanctioned for the construction of quarters for the Executive Commissariat Officer at Malkitla.

MAJOR-GENERAL T. F. HOBDAY, Commissary-General-in-Chief is proceeding to Aden to inquire into questions of food supplies from Somaliland.

THE services of Second-Lieutenant A. Garrett, R.E., have been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department for employment on the North-Western Railway.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GATACRE will now take the Annual Inspection of the 8th Bombay Infantry, at Baroda, on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th February 1897, the original programme holding good. Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Stevens, R.A., will Command at Bombay during his absence.

THE following appointments have been made :—2nd Battalion 3rd Gurkhas.—Captain W. H. Savage from 1st Battalion to officiate as second-in-command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Wheatley, officiating as Commandant. 4th B. C.—2nd-Lieutenant D. I. M. Macaulay from the 7th B. I., to be Officiating Squadron Officer. 34th Pioneers.—2nd-Lieutenant G. S. Clarke, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, to be Officiating Wing Officer.

THE following officers of the Army Medical Staff have been placed under orders for duty in India, and are posted to the Commands noted :—Bengal.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Slaughter, *vice* Lore, tour expired; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Carter, *vice* Carmichael, tour expired ; Surgeon-Major W. J. R. Rainsford, *vice* Rose, tour expired; and Surgeon-Lieutenant E. B. Steel, *vice* Reynolds, retiring. Bombay.—Surgeon-Majors J. Stevenson and H. C. Kirkpatrick, and Surgeon-Lieutenants H. E. Staddon and F. Kiddle.

THE Transport Britannia, which is expected here on the 5th February next, brings out drafts for various regiments, and they are as follows :—2nd Royal Scots—3 officers, 83 men, 2nd Suffolk Regt.—1 officer, 68 men, 1 woman, and 3 children. 1st East Lanc. Regt.—3 officers 121 men, 2 women, and 5 children. 2nd South Stafford Regiment—2 officers, 99 men, 1 woman, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers—1 officer, 80 men, 2 women, 1 child. 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers—22 officers, 705 men, 19 women, and 37 children. The 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers will proceed to Meerut on arrival via Deolali and Jhansi.

EXPERIMENT WITH CHLORINE GAS.

YESTERDAY afternoon, Dr. Weir, accompanied by Dr. Kirtikar, proceeded to Maruti Cross Lane, in the northern section of the Fort, to apply a new process of evolving chlorine gas in a retort and applying it by pressure to the disinfecting of rooms. Mr. Savantalta, a Parsee chemist, had prepared a gas retort with suitable fittings, a supply of sulphuric acid, chloride of lime and quicklime which, ton being mixed together, with a certain quantity of water, a large quantity of gas is evolved with great heat. The building selected for the experiment was a large five-storied chawl in Maruti Cross Lane, belonging to Mr. Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthaky, in one of the upper rooms of which a Parsee was suffering from the bubonic fever. The gas was turned on in one of the rooms on the ground floor which received light and ventilation through the front door. The occupants were not in the room. The gas being prepared on the spot the tube was conveyed into the room and laid on the floor. The gas rushed out with a hising noise like steam escaping from a boiler. The disinfection was complete; no living thing, no insect or germ can survive its application. In a short time the door and the windows—if any—can be opened, and the gas which has done its work is free to escape into the outer air. For rooms containing valuable furniture and the like this application of chlorine gas has as advantage over phenyle and the like, for it does not injure anything that has not life. A mosque stood near Mr. Punthaky's house, and is being rebuilt. At the further side of the mosque is a chawl of great height, belonging to Mr. Merwanjee Jamsetjee Bomanjee in which a fatal case of "malignant pyadenitis" occurred a few days ago. Dr. Weir ordered the rooms in that very crowded house to be disinfected by the gas generator. The great chawls in the lane and in the neighbouring alleys are in the hands of an army of Municipal lime-washers. The interior of any house likely to be attacked by the pestilence is lime-washed ; the lofty exteriors are lime-washed from roof to basement. The rooms in this congeries of five or six-storied buildings have for the most part no access to the outer air or the light of day.

MILLS AND DAILY WAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the meeting of the Millowners, held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia said that only six mills are paying daily wages to the work people. This I contradict, so that the ignorant work people may not be misled. The Hon. gentleman should better know that about twenty-six mills, or even a few more, are working with daily-paid work people, and I think the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia may have had the idea of saying twenty-six mills, but said six only in haste ; in which case it should be corrected to avoid misrepresentation.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 27. A MILL MANAGER.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJI presided at the adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT BUDGET.

Dr. Bhalchandra moved that the budget estimates of expenditure for the ensuing year for the Health Department were passed at Rs. 16,04,742.

In moving the resolution Dr. Bhalchandra said that if the Corporation had accepted the tender for hay and grass for three years instead of one, according to the recommendation of the Standing Committee, they would not have had to pay about a lakh of rupees more for such additional charges on account of the famine.

Mr. Dhakji Kassinath remarked that the Corporation was not to blame in the matter at all. If anybody was to be blamed, it was the Standing Committee, which failed to inform them that famine would take place within a year of their accepting the tender. (Laughter, and hear, hear.)

The proposition being put to vote was carried unanimously.

THE WATER-SUPPLY AT ANDHER.

On the application of the Commissioner, the Corporation decided to consider the offer of Mr. N. J. Wadia of Rs. 15,000 for supplying water to the people of Andheri as an urgent matter.

The Commissioner in his letter on the subject said :—

I have the honour to state that certain offers have been made by Mr. Nusserwanji Jehangier Wadia to supply to the residents of Andheri water free of charge provided the Municipality lay a 3-inch main from the Tulsi pipe and put up a stand-pipe and trough. After inquiring from the Executive Engineer I find that the total cost of providing a stand-pipe and trough would come to Rs. 14,500, including 10 per cent. contingencies. The water to be supplied through the pipe would be at the rate of 8 annas per 1,000 gallons, and the Collector of Thana has intimated that the District Board would be made liable for the water rate, provided Mr. Wadia increases his original donation of Rs. 15,000, an amount, which after deducting the cost of laying the pipe and making the stand-pipe, would yield interest at 3 per cent. sufficient to cover the annual cost of supplying 2,000 gallons per diem at the stand-pipe (viz., Rs. 365 per annum), so that in this case the Collector will advise his District Board to accept the offer. I therefore request sanction of the Corporation to supply water at the rate of annas 8 for charitable purposes and at the rate of 12 annas per 1,000 gallons for the use of the owners of private properties and to sanction the laying of the 3-inch main and erection of the stand-pipe and though.—I have the honour, &c.,

(Sd.) P. C. H. SNOW, Municipal Commissioner.

Dr. Katrak moved that the Commissioner's letter be recorded, and that under section 288 of the Municipal Act the Corporation authorised the Municipal Commissioner to proceed with the work of laying a three-inch main from the Municipal main passing by Andheri to some convenient point thereat, provided that Mr. N. J. Wadia undertook to pay for the water supplied for the charitable purposes mentioned in his letter to the Collector, at the rate of annas eight per 1,000 gallons, and to private consumers at the rate of twelve annas per 1,000 gallons. That so long as the plague lasts, water be also supplied to all the residents of Andheri at the rate one pie per 1,000 gallons.

Dr. Katrak, in support of the proposition, said that Andheri was a small village with a normal population of about 1,200 souls, among which there was a floating population, mostly Bombayites, who had bungalows which they occupied during the hot season on Saturdays and Sundays. The water-supply was from wells, which usually ran short in the month of April, and the people had then to resort to dirty water from quarry holes and pools that were there. There was, he was informed, often severe scarcity. Owing to the failure of the latter monsoon last year, it was expected that the scarcity was likely to be felt earlier. The matter had become worse as owing to plague, large number of Bombayites owing to its proximity to Bombay and the facilities afforded to the earning members of those families by the B. B. & C. I. Railway had put up sheads, tent, and huts, at Andheri. At first owners of private wells, believing the plague would soon be over, had accommodated them, but as there seemed no prospect of speedy extinction of the epidemic and as the level of water went down rapidly, that permission had in many cases been withdrawn. Dr. Katrak had received a numerously signed letter that morning informing him that the levels of the water in these wells had gone down considerably and the people drew round already and expected that the wells would run dry in a week or so. At any rate water in these wells would be unfit for human consumption. Mr. N. J. Wadia who had some property contained two large wells in a neighbouring village called Jogeshwari over a mile away from Andheri, having come to know about this annually recurring distress of the people, offered to the Collector of Thana a sum of Rs. 15,000 for gratuitous supply of water to the poor, and for cattle. The offer was considered before the plague exodus in Bombay. And the offer of Rs. 55,000 from the same gentleman for a charitable dispensary at Andheri was also under the consideration of the Collector. From this it would be seen that Mr. Wadia was influenced by no other consideration than one of pure charity. It was therefore painful to note that a hasty and unfair remark, insinuating that Mr. Wadia was influenced by selfish motives should have been made by a member in the Standing Committee. It had necessarily given pain to the gentleman, and forced him to write that letter to the Commissioner repudiating such unfounded and unjustifiable allegation. Those who knew Mr. Wadia declared that he was a person who studiously avoided appearing in public and had no desire for cheap popularity or for decorations. He did not want his charity to be proclaimed from house top. So far, however, as the Corporation was concerned, it was not proposed that it should be a loser in the slightest degree by the transaction. The only question to be decided was whether the city could spare water for Andheri. Taking into consideration the small normal population, and the limited arrangement proposed by the Collector, it would be seen that only 2,000 gallons per day would be required for the charitable purposes asked for by Mr. Wadia, which was nothing when compared with four millions brought to Bombay every day. It was also proposed to levy the same charge as at Bandora and Coorla. But the more important question was with regard to the pressing wants of the temporary residents. The anxiety of the people on that score was so great that at a meeting that was held for that purpose without advertisement and at short notice more than 400 people were reported to have attended. If the water was not supplied to them soon, they would be compelled to use dirty water from the quari holes, pools, &c, and thus run the risk of getting cholera, diarrhœa, and such other diseases resulting from the use of impure water. But even that supply of dirty water was not likely to last long, and before long there would be no water at all. These people would require water for 3 1-2 months at the most, for in the monsoon they would all have to leave Andheri as it would be impossible to live in tents, huts, or sheds in the rains. As these residents were mostly Bombayites, who would have to pay the Bombay water-rate, though not using the water, it was fair that some consideration should be shown them, and that something should be done to accommodate them in the present crisis. He had fixed the nominal rate of 1 pie per 1,000 gallons, not because he advocated a free supply, but because there was no time to arrange with any responsible party who would collect the money. If the Municipality attempted it, Dr. Katrak was afraid that, perhaps, the proceeds of the sale would be very nearly swallowed up by the cost of the establishment that would have to be kept to sell water. However, if the sense of the Corporation was to charge for this water, he had not the least objection to accept such a modification. All he asked for was that something should be done and that promptly, to enable the unfortunate Bombayites who had put up temporarily at Andheri to tide over the difficulty and distress which stared them in the face.

Rao Bahadhur Dhakji Kassinath seconded the proposal.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that he did not agree with the proposal of Dr. Khtrak which confounded the issues altogether. The fact was that the matter lay between the Municipality and the Collector of Thana, or rather the District Board of Thana. As far as the Municipality was concerned they had to accept Mr. Wadia's offer to lay down the pipe and put up a stand-pipe and a trough, which were estimated to cost Rs. 14,500. Mr. Wadia has since increased his offer, which was for Rs. 15,000, and had guaranted besides the amount required for laying down the pipe, a sum sufficient to yield interest amounting to Rs. 360 which might be devoted to the cost of the water supplied by the Municipality. He would have to communicate with the Collector of Thana if the District Board would undertake the liability of collecting the charge.

Professor Muller moved an amendment that the Commissioner's letter be recorded, that sanction be given to the supply of water from the Tulsi main to the inhabitants of Andheri on the terms proposed by the Commissioner, namely, that Mr. N. J. Wadia pay the cost of a 3-inch main from the Tulsi main to stand-pipe at Andheri and water supplied at the rate of eight annas per 1,000 gallons for charitable purposes and at 12 annas per 1,000 gallons for the use of owners of private property, the value of the water so supplied through meter being collected and paid to this Municipality by the Thana Local Board subject to renewal or modification after five years. That this contract held good for five years.

Mr. Badrudin bin Abdulla Kur seconded the amendment.

Mr. W. R. Hamilton moved an amendment that the Municipality of Bombay should construct the pipe line to Andheri at the cost of Mr. N. J. Wadia, on condition that the Collector of Thana should pay this Municipality Rs. 25 per year for the water supplied.

The amendment not being seconded, fell to the ground.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe moved another amendment that the Commissioner be authorised to lay a 3-inch main with stand-pipe and trough at Mr. Wadia's cost, as proposed, provided that the Collector of Thana through his District Board would agree to recover the water rates on behalf of the Municipality, namely, at 8 annas a thousand gallons supplied at the stand-pipe and at 12 annas per 1,000 gallons for the owners of private bungalows and properties for a period of five years.

Dr. De Monte seconded the amendment.

Professor Muller having withdrawn his amendment in favour of Mr. Cuffe's, it was carried *nem con.*

HOUSE-CONNECTIONS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Hamilton in accordance with notice moved :—That in the opinion of the Corporation when a house owner has been given notice to make his house-connections and has neglected to do so within the time specified, the Commissioner should take prompt steps to carry out the work departmentally and recover the cost under section 491 or 493.

In support of his proposition, Mr. Hamilton said :—It is not necessary to go into the history of house connections at length. But facts may shortly be stated for the benefit of new members. The condition of city was intolerable, and no conception can be formed of the abominations that prevailed. I can recollect landing at Carnac Bunder from one of the Shepherd's steamers, and steaming through a sea of night-soil. That arrangement was a notable improvement on the state of things before that. Since then halalkhores and sweepers have made Bombay habitable and the city compares favorably with any continental city and even many English cities side by side with the improvement of the halalkhore branch and street-sweepings, the drainage was taken up. One Engineer after another tried his hand at a scheme and commission after commission reported upon these schemes. Finally, Major Tulloch's scheme with some modifications by Walton was adopted. It was warmly approved by Sir Henry Robinson and subsequently by Baldwin Latham. The natural drainage of the highlands of the city is towards the flats and the main principle is that the sewers should follow the line of natural drainage. The low lying lands cannot be drained by gravitation. The sewage of these parts must be collected and lifted by some mechanical way into the gravitation sewers. This has been done in the case of Colaba where the sewage is lifted by the Shone system of pumping. But the sewers are useless unless the houses are connected with them. The only object of sewers is to carry away the sullage from houses, and if we make sewers without house-connections we will have spent our money for nothing. The problem at once arose when the main sewer was finished who should make the house connection and to the honor and glory of this Municipality was decided by the unanimous voice of the Corporation in 1881 that the Municipality should make them and pay for them. This was not done at the instigation of landlords but at the urgent insistence of the English members of the Corporation. Men who did not own a house—men of sense and understanding who felt that when the health and safety of the city were concerned it was the duty of the Municipality to do the work. The cost did not trouble them and only one native member objected to it as extravagant. The Municipality, therefore, took up and practically completed the Sections of Girgaum and Kamatipura and some other parts and that work has been thoroughly well done. Then came a change, and although the resolution was intended to be general, the idea began to prevail that the house-owners in other sections should make the house-connections. By dint of pressure of prosecution some work has been done by house-owners, but it has been done badly and inefficiently. By this time doubts began to be felt about the efficacy of these house-connections mainly owing to the bad and inefficient work of house-owners and a Committee of this Corporation sat for three years to devise a better system. They made some suggestions and the executive have now decided to abandon the underground pipe drains and instead of them to lay down open drans in sweeper's gullies into which the sullage from houses will flow. The open drains will connect with the sewers, consequently the sewer gas cannot enter the houses and the drains cannot be choked. Whatever objections there were to house connections have therefore been removed, and it now remains to press forward the work of connecting houses as fast as possible. About 6,700 houses have been connected by the Municipality and 2,000 more have been connected by house-owners. In round numbers 9,000 houses have been connected and as there are 38,000 houses in the city about 27,000 remain to be connected. That is a 1-4 has been connected and ¾ remain to be connected. The Commissioner's opinion in December 1895 was that work should be done by the Municipality, but the Corporation decided that the house-owners should do the work. As a fact nothing has been done. Lately notices were given to the House-owners to do the work, and not one has responded. The Health Officer has written on the practical impossibility of getting work done by house-owners, and the burden and cry of the executives is to get the work done and recover the cost from the house-owners. I am perfectly in accord with this demand. But in face of the Resolution of Corporation I can only give my proposal with deference to their wishes. The ordinary practice is to give a house-owner one month's notice, and, if he neglects, to prosecute him. This is a tedious way and an unsatisfactory way. It takes time and we do not want to lose time. It takes away officers from their proper duties to attend prosecutions. It is extremely unpopular. No one cares about being prosecuted, and we should not exasperate people by prosecution. My experience of prosecution in nulsance cases is that they do not help you much, and the want of drainage is the greatest nuisance of all. It is a scandalous state of things that the sewers in this city should have been built for 16 years and that only 2,000 house-owners should have connected their houses, and this only under compulsion. For 16 years we have tried the voluntary system and we have failed. Let us now try a more summary system and do it ourselves if the owner won't do it. It would be better to face the loss of a few lakhs than not to do it at all. The plague has given us a lesson which we are not likely to forget, and we should take its teaching to heart and set our house in order. Outside the public cry is going up for the abolition of the Municipality, and if wise Councils are not persistently neglected I am not sure that the cry will not meet with approval in high places. It is needless to quote statistics to you, for it is common knowledge that wherever drainage has been introduced in England or on the continent the death-rate has gone down. Generally it has been reduced from 40 per 1000 to 20 per 1,000, and this has occurred although the population of almost all large towns has more than doubled. Why should sanitary law be different in Bombay from anywhere else ? surely the same principles must prevail. You must have a clean city or a pestilence must occur. Delhi has been abandoned and rebuilt seven times. Why ? because the old sites became inhabitable. Goa was the proudest city on this coast, but it has been abandoned. Why because typhoid rendered it inhabitable. Do you wish to remain in Bombay or to you wish to remove to another site ? I presume you wish to remain ; and therefore, I ask you with one accord to carry out a system of drainage forthwith and complete your house-connection, without delay.

Mr. Cotton opposed the motion, remarking that the Corporation had already determined by a resolution to construct the house-connections gradually and tentatively. It would be unwise to push on house-connections forthwith, and the drainage department besides was considerably handicaped at the present time to carry out the work.

Dr. Bhalchundra also opposed the motion, stating it was a perfectly useless one. Mr. Hamilton, he said, took every opportunity to call into question a most sensible proposition passed by the Corporation on the subject of the drainage.

Professor Muller who was also against the motion, said that a study of the proceedings of the Standing Committee would show that the Commissioner had already acted in the way Mr. Hamilton wished him to do by the improved system of drainage at Lalbag.

Mr. Hamilton having replied the motion was put to the meeting and lost, only the proposer being in favour of it.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

A BICYCLE floral *fete* is to be the next development of the present fassion for the wheel in Calcutta. It will probably be given by the Saturday Club next month. There will be prizes for the most effectively decorated bicycles.

A GREAT crowd assembled at Calcutta on Monday afternoon on the maidan to witness Mr. Spencer's ballon ascents. The balloon is a captive one and rises to a height of several hundred feet whence a fine view of the city and surrounding country can be obtained. Several ascents were made. All the arrangements are working very successfully.

ON Monday, Sir Antony Macdonnell presided at Lucknow at a meeting of the British Indian Association convened the purpose of organising charitable relief for the victims of the famine in the United Provinces. The Lieutenant-Governor had nothing new to say on the occasion, and indeed, so far as the immediate object of the meeting is concerned, there was nothing new to be said. The remark that "we are in parts of these Provinces face to face with the worst famine of the century" is perhaps a more direct and emphatic description of the gravity of the situation than Sir Antony has hitherto committed himself to: but the public by this time are fully aware of the extent of the existing distress, and of the desirability of private effort co-operating with the Government in coping with the calamitous emergency. On the other hand, one would have welcomed some statement from the Lieutenant-Governor regarding the probable improvement in the outlook caused by the recent rain; but possibly full reports have not yet come in from the affected tracts. Committees for the North-West Provinces and Oudh were appointed at the close of the meeting, and among the subscriptions recorded were 20,000 rupees from the Raja of Nanpara and 50,000 rupees from the British Indian Association.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 10 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.		Cases.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	1	1
	Fort, Southern	1	0
	Fort, Northern	3	0
	Esplanade	1	1
B	Mandvi	1	0
	Chukla	0	0
	Umarkhadi	2	2
	Dongri	1	2
C	Market	3	0
	Dhobi Talao	2	3
	Fanaswadi	3	0
	Bhuleshwar	2	0
	Khara Talao	1	0
	Kumbharwada	3	1
D	Khetwadi	7	1
	Girgaum	3	0
	Chowpatti	0	0
	Walkeshwar	0	1
	Mahalakshmi	1	0
E	Mazagon	13	3
	Tadwadi	3	0
	Second Nagpada	0	2
	Kamatipura	5	5
	Tardeo	5	
	Byculla	9	3
	First Nagpada	2	0
F	Parel	2	5
	Sewri	5	
	Sion	3	0
G	Mahim	0	2
	Worli		5
Water Division		0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown		0	
Parsee Hospital		0	2
Jain Hospital			3
Arthur Road Hospital	

busi ess chiefly depend d, have left Bombay. Th re are no Brescent 6,007 hackney carts, licensed to ply for hire in the city, and the tax on them at the rate of Rs. 15, brings an annual revenue of one lakh of rupees to the Municipality irrespective of the income-tax of Rs. 10 levied on each owner of five licensed labour carts. There are at present many carting agents, some of whom are in possession of hundreds of carts. About a quarter to 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, was coming from the Central Police Offices to go to the Municipal Corporation, when he was met on the verandah by several of the cart-drivers and carting agents. Mr. R. B. Paymaster, pleader, who appeared on behalf of these people, stepped forward and presented a petition, signed by 254 carting agents and cart-drivers. In the petition, it was stated that in the general exodus, consequent upon the panic caused by the bubonic fever, hundreds and thousands of merchants and traders had left Bombay, and that the business of the petitioners, which solely depended on those people, had come to a standstill. They had not only been totally deprived of their income, but had been put to considerable pecuniary loss as they had been put their animals. Added to this they had to feed been put to great h this difficulty they had had raised the ardships by the famine, which they were al prices of grain and fodder, which obliged to buy at high rated. Under these circumstances the petitioners asked for the remission of the wheel-tax for the current year. The Commissioner replied that he was sorry he could not do anything in the matter. Since the last strike about ten years ago, a remission of the tax for a period of three months in a year had been made, and these cart-drivers and carting agents had been paying since that time Rs. 15 instead of Rs. 20. The roads in the city were mostly used by cart-drivers, and were mainly damaged by the heavy vehicular traffic carried on by them.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES AND THE INCOME-TAX.

We have already referred to the reduction made by the Municipal Commissioner, in the wheel-tax levied on the hack victorias. The owner of each victoria-driver had to pay an annual wheel-tax of Rs. 63 besides an income-tax of Rs. 10; but the Commissioner taking their appeal into consideration, with the permission of the Standing Committee, reduced the wheel-tax from Rs. 63 to Rs. 36. About fifty victoria-drivers appeared at the Central Police Offices on Wednesday to pay the wheel-tax and get licenses for the current year. They paid the wheel-tax, but on being asked to pay the income-tax of Rs. 10, they refused to do so, saying that as the wheel-tax had been reduced to nearly one-half, a proportionate decrease should also be made in the income-tax. Superintendent Crummy, on whom the work of licensing these carriages devolved, gave them to understand that they could not get new licenses unless they paid the income-tax together with the wheel-tax. They then proceeded to the Municipal Offices, and made a petition to the Assessor, who told them that the matter rested with the Income-tax Collector and not with the Municipality. Upon this they went to the Offices of the Income-tax Collector, where they were advised that if they wished to get new licenses they could pay the income-tax, "under protest," and then appeal to the Government for remission. They, however, refused to do so and threatened to go on a strike. They were dissuaded from doing so by timely interference, and after paying their wheel-tax and the income-tax, they got licenses for the current year.

A convict in the Byculla prison, under going a sentence of eight years' rigorous imprisonment, is reported to have died in the jail of the bubonic fever on Wednesday.

Mr. Cowell, a turner, who was lying in the St. George's Hospital, suffering from the bubonic fever, has completely recovered and left the hospital, which now has five patients suffering from the fever.

Dr. Davur, a special medical officer, employed by the Municipality, was attacked with fever, a fortnight ago, while doing duty at Kamatipura, and consequently, resigned. He has recovered under the treatment of Dr. Sabiar.

Dr. V. S. Trilokekar, tutor in biology, Grant Medical College, was inoculated, yesterday, with prophylactic lymph by Professor Haffkine.

The contributions to the fund for the Parsee special fever hospital amount to Rs. 11,038.

YESTERDAY'S *Government Gazette* contained the following notifications of appointments in connection with the existing epidemic:—Surgeon-Major R. W. S. Lyons, M.D., I.M.S., to be President of the Bubonic Plague Scientific Committee, *vice* Surgeon-Major R. Manser, M.D., deceased. Surgeon-Major A. W. F. Street, I.M.S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, on special duty in connection with the plague. He should report himself without delay to the Secretary to Government, General Department. Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar, I.M.S., to be on special duty under the orders of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

THE HIGH SCHOOLS IN BOMBAY.

The proprietors of the Fort High School, the Proprietary High School, and the New High School, which were to be re-opened on the 1st February, have resolved to re-open them on the 8th idem. Many of the Parsee families having gone to reside at a distance from Bombay, the hours of attendance have been fixed at 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., so that the students might come late from, and leave early, for their temporary residences. In view of present difficulties, the proprietors of these schools intend to abandon the May vacation.

The Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution re-opens on the 12th February.

The re-opening of the three schools of the Parsee Girls' Schools Association, which was fixed for the 1st February, has been further postponed till the 1st March next.

A DEPUTATION FROM ANDHERI.

A deputation, consisting of Messrs. Furdoonjee Pallonjee Pavri, solicitor, S. B. Katrak, Hormusjee Dorabjee Gasdar, Sadashiv Waman, De Mello, Masulkar, and Pandurang Bhawoo Patel, appointed by the meeting held at Andheri the other day, with the object of securing a supply of water from the Tulsi main, waited on Wednesday upon Mr. Nusserwanjee Jehangir Wadia, who has promised to contribute a sum of Rs. 15,000 for the purpose, at his residence in Parsee Bazar Street. Mr. Pavri read the resolutions passed at the meeting, and Mr. Wadia, in reply, said he had offered to contribute the amount as a matter of charity to the poor people of Andheri, and that he had no personal object whatever to serve thereby. If it was necessary to add to his contribution he would gladly do so for such a benevolent purpose. Flowers were distributed, and the deputation withdrew.

THE MUNICIPAL AND PARSEE HOSPITALS.

Dr. Pollen, Collector of Bombay, visited the Arthur Road Hospital for the second time on Sunday morning last. He found the convalescent wards full, and Dr. Chowksey hard at work in the sick wards. That indefatigable man deserves his meed of praise; but he ought to have more assistance, and as Dr. Pollen expressed it, the hospital ought to be rendered in all its equipment worthy of this great city. The Collector also visited the Parsee Female Hospital on Sunday. He described it as in splendid order. He found Sisters of Mercy devotedly nursing the sick, and Dr. Bahadurji hard at work. The first sight he saw when he entered the hospital was a Sister of Mercy holding up a Parsee child and pouring nourishment through its lips, a Parsee lady helping at the head of the bed. Dr. Pollen informs us that nothing could be more absolutely clean or perfect than the arrangements of the Parsee hospital—a fact testified by other observers also.

THE SITUATION UP-COUNTRY.

To pray for the mitigation of the pestilence in Bombay "jusson" ceremonies are performed in almost every Parsee street in Nowsaree. On Monday night a "jusson" on an extensive scale was performed in the Tarwoota Square. There was a general illumination of the houses in the square, and the attendance of men and women was very large. The preliminary ceremonies were gone through by Dustoor Framjee Kekobadjee and Dustoor Dinshaw Rustomjee. At the close of the ceremonies, the well-known cricketer, Dr. M. R. Pavri, explained the reasons for and the importance of the ceremonies, and thanked those who had organised them. Two sufferers were removed to the special hospital, one of whom, Pestonjee Dadabhoy Bamjee, aged 20 years, died soon after admission. P stonjee came to Nowsari with other relatives soon after his father's death in Bombay, and was apparently quite well first, but afterwards got fever through fright, which terminated fatally. The Kolis of Kahadwadda also performed a grand "havvan" ceremony for the mitigation of the plague in Bombay.

From Broach we hear that a young Parsee lad, Bomanjee Cowasjee, who came form Bombay, was attacked with the disease and has been removed to the special hospital for Parsees, where he lies in a precarious state. For the Hindus a special hospital is also kept, and Mr. Choonilal Venilal has expressed his intention to lend his garden-house for additional accommodation. The Mahomedan sufferers are segregated in a place called the "Allahibag." The Municipality have offered a reward of two rupees for information leading to the detection of a plague-stricken person. Some evil-minded person propagated a rumour at mid-day on Monday, to the effect that the Sirkar seized all children of tender years to be offered as sacrifices on account of the plague. Foolish parents, believing the rumour to be well-founded, rushed to the schools where their children were at the time, and carried them home. The city police inspector, Mr. Pranshanker, sent out persons to trace the rumour to its source.

BANDORA BUBONIC FEVER RELIEF FUND.

An informal meeting was held at Bandora on Saturday, when it was resolved to open a bubonic fever relief fund for the relief of those in distress at Bandora in consequence of the fever similar to the fund now being raised by Dr. Pollen in Bombay—Rs. 20 to be the maximum subscription. The fund is to be administered by Assistant Surgeon J. F. Gonsalves and Drs. D'Monte and Oliveira, and subscription to be given to the collecting peon or sent to Assistant Surgeon Gonsalves. Below is a list of subscribers:—

	Rs.
Mr F A Little	20
Mrs. Little	20
Mr W H Wolf	20
Mr D I D'Monte	20
Revd A D'Monte	20
Mr M A D'Monte	20
Dr D A D'Monte	20
Revd Dr B D'Monte	20
A Theosophist	20
Mr P J Braize	20
Dr R A Oliveira	20
Asst Surgn J F Gonsalves	20
Mr W Y Itaje	5
Mr Fazel Jan Mahomed	20
Mr W Murray	20
Mr F H D Brito	20
Mr J L Symons	20
Mr P N Godiwalla	20
Mr J C D Aguiar	20
Mr N Fatehally	20
Mr J Bilimoria	20
Mr Pestonjee Cowasjee	10
Mr C H Capta n	5
Total	410

"During the prayers offered for the plague at the Shaar Harahmim Synagogue, on Thursday, the 21st instant, the report of which appeared in your columns on Wednesday last, all kinds of arrangement for the ease and comfort of the congregants gathered were done and looked after by Mr. Abraham Saccoba Penkar, a manager of the Synagogue, in absence of Sirdar Bahadur Moses Benjamin, J. P., who was unable to attend the synagogue on the prayer day, owing to his stone-blindness."

BONFIRES TO DESTROY BACILLI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Experientia," in your contemporary, no doubt, tries to practically handle the question of the efficacy of artificial heat to kill the plague. He thinks the heated atmosphere "unfit for respiration." But he admits "sunlight to have some influence." It is notorious, by this time, that the absence of warm weather keeps up the plague bacilli. That artificial heat, in due strength, produces the same results as warm weather, is adequately proved by chicks, generated by artificial heat and winter plants by thatched or glass nurseries. "Experientia" thinks that the bonfires are meant to burn down the city? Not so in the slightest degree. The problem is to produce a certain amount of heat in the vicious streets and tenements, with a view to burn up the plague bacilli. The amount of heat enough to destroy the bacilli must be tolerable to, and conserve, the human physique, instead of being destroyed as now. "Experientia," again, errs in looking out for a microscopic effect of fumigation, which no one need expect. Proper fumigation and lime-wash cannot but aid artificial heat in a general destruction of the air infection; and that is all what is needed. The correspondent instances cooks being affected by plague, though working in smoke and open fire-places. The fire here is confined and kept down, and smoke is not proposed as a virus destroyer. One of my proposals is to produce a general and continuous heated atmosphere in all infected streets and tenements for a fortnight, concurrent with the measures of universal lime-washing and disinfection, as already explained, besides the other preventive and curative measures denotated by sarums and the prophylactic vaccine. Constant purgation and long period of obstention are some of the other safeguards against the all-dreaded attack. That the plague-poison is also air-borne is proved by the fact that one compulsory symptom was the wholesale death of rats, which clearly infected the air of the dwellings where both rats and men died of the same cause. Since rats are not consumed, nor handled by human beings, it is their offensive emanations which, as a part cause, attacked the former. The virulence of this atmospherical infection may be judged by the fact that the plague-poison, even infected the rats which, as creatures of damp and filth, should have been immune, but the good seems to have been over-done in their instance, and the exhalations of the dead rodents were more fatal to human beings than the exhalations of an affected person would be to another. These considerations moved me to advocate a tentative alteration in the atmosphere, which was merely elemental, and hardly, I think, problematical.—Yours, &c.,

Baroda, Jan. 24. DINSHAH ARDESHIR.

INOCULATION FOR PLAGUE.

Mr. F. James, of Calcutta, writes to a contemporary:—"Sir,—Your extract from Professor Haffkine's contains the following:—"I have found different media, which give rich cultures of the plague bacillus. Some few years since I was engaged in microscopical work in Australia, on typhoid bacillus, and found a vegetable medium, such as extract of malt, was useless, in fact fatal to the microbe, whereas beef-tea, &c, gave splendid results, to my mind pointing out the diet for typhoid patients. May this suggest treatment for plague patients? It appears to me that the Professors may have discovered a good medium that is destructive to the plague bacillus."

KARACHI.

There were 36 cases of plague and 37 deaths reported on the 19th instant, 33 cases and 31 deaths on the 20th and 21 cases and 23 deaths on the 21st, the total number of cases and deaths since the date of the outbreak being 504 and 321 respectively. It will thus be seen that the plague continues its ravages with greater and greater virulence, and the general exodus of the panic-stricken inhabitants is resulting we regret to find in a dissemination of the dreaded malady. The death rate is appalling and the dread is only too well founded, that the plague is sure to find lodgement in many widely separated centres throughout India, ere another few weeks are past. Many victims have succumbed to the disease even in the best sanitarily cared for parts in the city. The work of the public courts will be shortly closed, and the local trade is being steadily and certainly paralysed. Still the work of sanitary reconstruction goes on. Much credit is due to Dr. Kaka, the Municipal Health Officer, for his faithful and unceasing devotion to his work in endeavouring to suppress the epidemic. Dr. Khaka is personally supervising the intricate arrangements of the Health Department, and is out and about all day in every part of the town and its suburbs. It is regrettable to observe, however, that the examination of passengers at the City and Cantonment railway stations is evidently of a perfunctory nature, for cases of plague are frequently imported in towns in the mofussil. At Tatta on the 16th instant there was one death, and two fresh cases occured there on Wednesday last. On the 14th instant there was a death at Dadu, and three seizures and two deaths occured at Tanda Allayar. A correspondent, writing from Hyderabad, says that Mr. Dowlatram Jethmal, pleader, is doing yeoman service in devising measures for the prevention of the plague there. He has collected Rs. 220 for performing Havans, such as have and are being carried on in Karachi through the exertions of Mr. Sita Ram, Secretary of the Arya Somaj.—*Phœnix* (Jan. 24).

AN OLD AUTHORITY ON THE EPIDEMIC.

"The Universal Receipt Book," a volume of goodly dimensions, published in the early part of the century, contains the following interesting and quaintly worded account of the disease now rife in Bombay:—

THE PLAGUE.

This is a fever of a putrid and very contagious nature, in the progress of which extreme debility, buboes, carbuncles, petechiæ, hemorrhages, diarrhœa, and other such symptoms arise. Among the most obvious causes of this terrible and devastating disease, besides contagion, are the use of corrupt or damaged grain, putrid fish, and other animal substances, noxious exhalations arising from stagnant waters, or slimy mud, a residence in confined situations where the current of air is obstructed, and the want of due cleanliness. The disease attacks persons of all ages and both sexes indiscriminately; but women, young people, and infants at the breast, have been observed in general to resist infection more than robust men. Those who, during the French campaign in Egypt, were exposed to vicissitudes of heat and cold, such as bakers, cooks, and smiths were noticed to be more particularly attacked by it.

PREVENTION OF THE PLAGUE.

It will be necessary to keep the mind cheerful, and to free from all apprehensions and anxiety as possible; and carefully to intemperance, sensuality, great fatigue, profuse evacuations, a poor vapid diet, or whatever else may tend to produce debility. By strengthening the bodies of men, it is supposed they will thereby be enabled to resist contagion the better. Cold bathing is therefore recommended every morning with two or three doses daily of some tonic medicines, such as the Peruvian bark. If wine is used at all, it should be sparingly; the less perhaps the better.

Nurses and medical attendants, who are immediately exposed to the contagion, should be careful to come into immediate contact with the diseased as seldom as possible; and they ought never to inhale the breath of the sick nor place themselves in such a direction as that a gust of air can waft the miasms or effluvia towards them. It would be advantageous, likewise, to anoint the hands with sweet oil.

For the purpose of destroying the contagion the sick should be guarded, so as to cut off all unnecessary communications with those in health. The atmosphere surrounding the infected should be purified as much as possible by a strict attention to cleanliness, a free ventilation, and frequent fumigations with the nitrous or muriatic acid, in the form of gas. All substances capable of being impregnated with the effluvia and of vitiating the atmosphere should be speedily removed from the apartments of the sick to situations where they will be made to undergo a proper purification. It does not signify which of the acids we employ, as they are both equally efficacious in destroying every species of contagion. If a preference be given to the muriatic, place a saucer, or any other earthen vessel containing about half-a-pound of common salt, in the apartment of the patient, with quantity of vitriolic acid to moisten the whole of the salt. If the nitrous is preferred, put half-an-ounce of vitriolic acid into a cup, saucer, or glass, and add, from time to time, some nitre reduced to powder. In rooms from fifteen to twenty feet in dimensions, one vessel will be sufficient, but in larger ones, two or more will be requisite; and when the air is foul, and peculiarly offensive, it will be advisable to apply a slight degree of heat under the vessels, in order to extricate a large quantity of vapour.

PREVENTION BY VACCINATION.

Doctors Aubreu and Lafont, physicians at Constantinople and Salonica, have lately discovered that vaccination is a preventive for the plague. Of six thousand adults vaccinated, none caught the contagion, even infants who were vaccinated continued to suckle mothers who were labouring under the attacks of the plague without being infected. An Italian physician, who is studying in Turkey the symptoms of this dreadful complaint, inoculated himself with matter drawn from a person who had died of the plague, and afterwards underwent vaccination without the contagion developing itself, though he put himself in all possible points of contact with infected persons in the hospitals.

BY FRICTION WITH OLIVE OIL.

An extraordinary effect of olive oil is reported by Mr. Baldwin, the British Consul at Smyrna, who observed that amongst the numerous tribe of oil-porters, none were infected with the plague. Led by this hint, he proposed unction of the body with oil to keep away the plague; and the following was the result of the first trial:—In 1792, twenty-two Venetian sailors lived five days with three infected persons, all of whom died; but the sailors, who had been repeatedly annointed with the oil remained free from the infection. Three Armenian families, consisting of twenty-seven persons, occupying the same floor, closely attended the sick of the plague, but being daily rubbed with oil, were preserved from the infection. The nurses in the hospitals of Smyrna, who attend the sick night and day, have, by the same methods, been happily preserved from contagion.

After this the oil was employed in the first stages of the plague at Smyrna, and with the happiest success. The body was rubbed all over with tepid olive oil. A wine-pint was esteemed sufficient to effect a cure.

It is a curious coincidence that this use of oil is mentioned in the Bible. "Let the sick be annointed with oil, and saved." The Caffres, who constantly smear the body with hard or oil, remain free from the yellow fever; and the Esquimaux tribes, who also regale on seal oil, remain also free; and, when the plague raged in London, tallow melters and butchers were found exempt.

Instead of clogging up the pores, as might be suspected by some, the pores became open, and the oil produced a salutary perspiration. Other remedies which have been tried to oppose this gigantic scourge which, in 1820, desolated the East Isle of Nance (the Mauritius), the following mixture was productive of the most salutary effects:—Take of sulphuric ether, two drachms; of olive oil, one drachm; of camphor, one drachm dissolved in an ounce of sulphuric ether, and beaten up with a bottle of olive oil. Two table-spoonsful of this mixture were taken every half-an-hour accompanied by softening and mucilaginous drinks in abundance, also by clysters of the same nature. A very simple treatment not only arrests the progress of this terrible malady, but even destroys all germs of it. Of thirty-six negroes to whom M. Grivel administered the medicine, thirty-four were saved. (Annales Maritimes, 1820.)

The internal use of olive oil, the external use of oil of olives, as a preservative against the plague, has been long known in the Levant; it has been applied by fomentations, frictions, and lotions, but no one has hitherto taken it as an internal remedy by drinking it. This discovery was made in 1819. The first experiment was made upon 200 persons, out of whom there were not 10 in whom it did not prove efficacious. As soon as the infection is caught from 4 to 8 ounces of olive oil should be taken at once according to the strength, &c., of the constitution. Universal sweating will then take place, and in such abundance that it appears to expel the virus, even alone; at least this has occurred in many instances. Its effects, however, as a sudorific, may be properly seconded by taking a decoction of elder berries. In some individuals the oil operates as an emetic, in others it purges the bowels. But sweat, or excessive perspiration, is usually the principal symptom, and also the most beneficial. Mussulmans, notwithstanding their superstitious aversion to all internal remedies, especially with respect to the plague, acquiring knowledge from experience, have at length had recourse to this simple remedy. In a village near Tangier, a father of a family, who had lost by the plague his wife and four children, saved his own life and those of four other children by using the oil. At the same place, two Negresses survived the contagion by taking a strong dose, though these are the first examples of any of their colour thus braving the contagion. Many additional facts from the interior of the country confirm the trials already made, and those which are daily making. To render the remedy still more efficacious, the oil is used both internally, by drinking, and externally, by frictions, washings, etc. Scarcely an instance has occurred wherein this double application has failed of its effect. A Spanish physician, who has been upwards of a year in Africa, has hereby cured almost all the Jews in Tangier.

Of three hundred persons who have been attacked, since the beginning of the year 1820, and who have had recourse to this remedy, scarcely a dozen had the malady proved fatal.

TO DISINFECT LETTERS.

The best method of disinfecting letters and other articles coming from places that are supposed to be visited by the plague, is to expose them to the fumes of burning sulphur, mixed with saltpetre.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Adams, Vety Lieut	Hall, E Mrs	Rogers, Col, R E
Col, A V D	Hogg, Hubert	Ryder, H
Abel H F	Hawse, C	Roberts, Frank
Bride, H O	Hall, W	Ram Gurkhatej
Blewett, C F., Major, R A	Hall, A H	Skewcock, S
Bloomfield, J G	Joe, Ahmed	Sullvian, Arthur
Bailey, C	John, M A	Trent, J H
Bunsen, M de	Jacob, Nurse	Tanoock, O K Capt
Cooke, G A	Kelly, P, Mrs	R
Choisin, W B	King, L W	Tucker, E V
Carey, J	Knoll, Hans	Tulsi Ram
Caio, Umberto	Limbjibhoy Rustomji Billimoria	Uihlein, Joseph E
Decroix, Henrr	Lawrence, G	Virji, Narayenji
David, Lieut (Staff Regt)	Lawsen, H	Wadley, Cecilia, Miss
Disney, Gilan W	Lausence, G H	Vas, J
Daniel, A	McArthur Donald	Walker, G Stanley, Mrs
Eduljee Jamsetjee	Mortimer, E, Rev	Wallace, F A
Evans, H E	Mowaky, Madame	Warbrick, R A
Falkenflug, S	Moffat, Douglas	Walters, F A, Mrs
Frances, Jas	Maclean, A M, Miss	Wilkins, E
Grant, J, Col	Noble, M J	Wilkins, F
Griffin, Robert	Oliver, Charles H	Wood, Walter S
	Pillay, Sam	Zuckermann, Mr

THE *Indian Mirror* writes:—"We would advise the more youthful portion of our readers to ponder over a novel divorce case, which has lately cropped up in Hughly. A Mahomedan girl sued her husband for maintenance; but the latter expressed his utter inability to support his wife, and so, to give her a chance of remarriage divorced her in open Court. This was, perhaps, the next best thing which he could do—the best thing for him being not to have married at all—but the scandal and worry, to which it is likely to give rise, cannot but be most distressful to the poor girl, who is paying dearly for the sins of others. Improvident marriages, contracted in haste, have often to be repented at leisure. But it is not the husband, for whom we feel the most, but the wife, who, in such cases, is generally made a scapegoat of, for the expiation of the former's folly and—particularly in the Hindu society—has to endure untold suffering and life-long misery."

KOLHAPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, JAN. 24.

THE air here of late has been filled with the booming of big guns, the braying of bands, the flapping of flags, &c., the reason being the arrival and departure of two popular Political officers. Mr. Morison, I. C. S., who has been acting as Political Agent for the last six months, has gone, leaving behind him many friends. His genial kindness and other good qualities attracted one and all, who were heartily sorry to bid him good-bye. One of the pleasantest farewell parties was a picnic dinner at Prayag to which all the residents in the station were invited by those ever-hospitable hosts, Dr. and Mrs. Sinclair. Some of the party rowed up the river Panchganga to the rendezvous, others drove out there, and all spent a very pleasant evening.

On Saturday, the 16th, H. H. the Maharaja held a farewell durbar in the old Palace, and on Monday, Mr. Morison left by the mail train amidst the cheers and good wishes of the many friend he has left behind. Kolhapur's loss is the gain of Sholapur, where he has gone as Collector.

At the same time all were glad to welcome back old friends in Colonel and Mrs. Wray on their return from England, and all were indeed delighted to find that the visit to the old country had restored Colonel Wray to health. There was a large gathering at the Railway station on Monday to give Colonel and Mrs. Wray a hearty welcome. On Tuesday, H. H. the Maharaja paid a State visit to the Political Agent, who, on Wednesday, was received by his highness at a durbar in the old palace.

On Friday and Saturday the cricket ground in the camp was gay with bunting; a most excellent athletic course had been marked out for the annual sports of the Kolhapur Infantry. The whole affair was most creditably carried out by Lieutenants Harold and Harrison and Subadar-Major Shaikh Lal. His Highness the Maharaja showed himself as usual a very general patron of the sports, in which more than a dozen events were contested on each day. The high jump 4 ft. 11½ inches, was a very fair performance by Sheikh Hoossain; but the long jump was poor, only 16 ft. 2 inches. The wrecked boat was thrown towards 2 feet by Dasu Ghatge. The shot was put 22 feet 3 inches by Sheikh Salam. The tug-of-war was very keenly contested, the odd pull being won by the right wing. The course for the obstacle race was truly one to test stoutness of heart and agility of limb. Strange to say, the most difficult obstacle proved to be one which was the most innocent in appearance, viz., a square horizontal bar, revolving on its axis, which had to be circled by the competitors. The fifty yards' stone and basket race was a good test of endurance. The tent-pegging was well done on the whole. The winning team, though not securing quite so many pegs as the second team, kept their dressing in better style, and were therefore adjudged the winners. At intervals amusement was provided by tilting at the water-quintain, attempting to climb a very greasy pole, and also a slack rope ladder which was hung at a sloping angle, and would unexpectedly resolve with any unwary competitor who failed to keep a perfect balance. At the conclusion of the sports the prizes were gracefully presented to the winners by Mrs. Harrison.

Like other mofussil colleges, the Rajaram College here has, owing to the prevailing pestilence in Bombay, received a large accession of students this term—about fifty per cent. on last year's numbers. There are now over a hundred undergraduates studying in the two college classes. The post of vice-Principal lately vacated by Professor Paranjpe who has gone on sick leave preparatory to retirement on pension, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. S. P. Dastur, B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge. Four years ago Mr. Dastur was awarded the Government of India Scholarship, which enabled him to pursue his studies with credit at the English University; whence he has only lately returned to this country.

There is, I believe, not much actual famine in this State, but the poorer classes naturally feel the pinch of high prices. To meet this distress a fund was started at a public meeting presided over by the Diwan; and a committee appointed to collect money and employ it in selling grain at a cheap rate. The committee is now selling jowari at 9 seers (22½ lbs.) per rupee, the expense hitherto having been about a hundred rupees a day. His Highness the Maharaja starts to-morrow for the Gargoti District, to enquire personally into the condition of the population.

NAGPUR NOTES.

OUR local Correspondent writes:—At the recently held M.A. examination of the Calcutta University, the *Gazette of India* tells us that four students from these provinces have come off with flying colors, of whom one, Trimbak Bahram, was sent up by the Hislop College, another, Madhava Abaji Vaidya, belonged to the Morris College—both took honours in Sanskrit in the second and third classes, respectively. Of the rest, Harinath Dey, a private student of Nagpur, came first in Latin, and Keshal Ganesh Gobhaley, sent up by the Presidency College, Calcutta, passed in English. Mr. Madhava Abaji Vaidya deserves great credit, as his optional subject was one of peculiar merit, and which was once before taken up by a student from this province, but who, as ill luck would have it, failed. Last Wednesday Rao Bahadur Rao Saheb Pandit slept a sleep that knows no waking. The Honorary Magistrate, First Class, and Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner will receive this sad news with deep regret. He won the respect of all by his charitable acts, especially when he opened a cheap grain stall at Bhanda lately, thus checking the mob which threatened a serious riot. Last Monday, the 18th inst., the Parsee Anjuman of Kamptee and Nagpur demonstrated their sympathy for the poor unfortunates of Bombay by assembling at the local Fire Temple, and offered prayers that Bombay might be extricated from the web of misfortunes in which she is entangled. The scene was one of peculiar solemnity and devotion, and it is hoped that their prayers will be lent a pitiful ear by Providence. The law suit of Rambux and Buti, which has extraordinarily dragged its weary course for nearly three years in various courts here, is once again to figure before the public. On an appeal before Mr. Campbell, Civil and Sessions Judge, Mr. Gour, a member of Raipur bar, appears for the appellant, and Mr. B. K. Bose, appears for Buti. The 13th February has been fixed for its disposal. The weather during the past few days has been very trying. It is ever so warm here, and consequently people are laid up with fever, cough, etc. Occasional clouds keep flitting overhead, and which poured down some of their moisture last night. The maxim gun presented to the B. N. R. Rifles arrived here from Calcutta last week just in time for the approaching manœuvres at their camp-of-exercise. Last Wednesday, we feasted our eyes on the Field Battery R. H. A. and four Companies of the Lincashires which passed through here *en route* to Tellubery, where they will go into camp in view of the field-manœuvres which are expected to take place next week. A part of the D Company, V. I. Rifles, from Jubbulpore, under the command of Captain Stanyon, C.I.E., will partake of the camp-of-exercise of the B. N. R. Corps during the ensuing week. The local companies of the former will proceed to the scene of manœuvres at 6 a.m., on the 30th to take part in the field exercises preliminary to their inspection. Particular stress is laid by Lieutenant-Colonel Ismay on the desirability of all Volunteers not on leave attending this inspection, and we are sure that the call will be cheerfully obeyed, and that everybody will avail himself of the opportunity of gaining a prize in the annual Rifle meeting. The bugler of the B. N. Ry. Vs. punctually at 3 p.m. at his post, sounded the bugle calling on the head quarters Volunteers to fall in to march to the scene of the camp-of-exercise; while the special train bringing in the Volunteers from various stations along the line of the B. N. Ry. glided in the station. The volunteers under the command of their officers, accompanied by the band of the corps which had been sent by the commandant to welcome them to the Railway station, joined the rank-and-file at the arsenal, and having formed one corps, away they marched with soldier-like appearance to Tellubery. To-night there will be nothing in the way of parade, but some men will be detailed for guard, ect. It is expected that there will be over 450 men all told in camp. The St. Francis de Sales' College is full to the brim with boarders this year. They have received over 40 new admissions; the exodus has been mostly from Bombay side. I am told that the Rector is further more admission. The report of the college for the last year has appeared in print and speaks volumes in favour of this institution, and were the Rector to get some European masters to add to their overworked staff, the college would not envy either St. Xavier's Bombay or Calcutta.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—"The connection of rats with the plague has been much insisted on. But what of the connection of crows with the famine? It is still disputed whether the plague appeared in Howrah or not. Rats have, it is believed, died there, but then rats are not immortal. Of famine in Howrah no report has yet been published. But a story is told of a crow and a piece of soap, which may be thought to portend such a calamity. A certain person in Howrah possessed a cake of what is known as Vuna's Resorsin Soap which is a curative for dermatic diseases. It is rather a modern sort of soap, and may not be very familiar in India. It has an evil appearance, and, unless to one in excessive need, would not appear a desirable article of diet. It is therefore significant that a crow took away the cake of soap and ate half of it before an intrepid servant could recover the other half. All phenomena require explanation, and most of them may be explained either physically or ethically. In this case, for instance, is the act of the crow to be taken as an evidence of famine among the crows in Howrah of the expression of an aspiration of a poor black-bodied biped, Oh for a soul washed white!"

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

THE *Indian Spectator* thus refers to the Queen's speech at the re-opening of Parliament: "The Speech from the Throne at the re-opening of Parliament makes two special references to the affairs of this country. So the old proverb comes true, that sorrow brings the world closer together than joy. Her Majesty's sympathy with the famine-stricken is not to be mistaken; it never fails under such circumstances. But that the Queen-Empress should be advised to refer in plain language to the disease that is ravaging this city, shows that the question of stamping it out has outgrown merely provincial importance. It has now become an Imperial as well as an international question, considering Bombay's relations with the world."

THE FOUNDER OF THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

The *Rast Goftar*, referring to the retirement of Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, writes: "One of our most energetic and enterprising European citizens—Mr. L. R. W. Forrest—will shortly leave this city to join the parent firm in England. Mr. Forrest, besides being a leading merchant and a most useful citizen, has been the father and founder of the Tapti Valley and the Ahmedabad-Prantij railways, which are now in course of construction. The two railways, when they are completed, will for ever stand as a monument of Mr. Forrest's originality and enterprise as an individual, since it was only through his personal efforts that the scheme, which is calculated to afford facilities for travelling from one part of the country to another and to materially improve the resources and benefit the trade of the country, has been successfully floated. We emphasize Mr. Forrest's praiseworthy undertaking for the simple reason that it furnishes a most convincing and conclusive answer to the oft repeated complaints made by the Congress that India is being improverished, that her resources are constantly being drained, and that there are no means of replenishing the same. Mr. Forrest has proved beyond a shadow of doubt that there are means enough to enrich our country provided the people will shake off their habitual lethargy and learn to usefully employ their capital in pursuits which, besides developing the best resources of the country, would benefit themselves in a material degree."

SCIENTISTS AND THE EPIDEMIC.

Discoursing on the different theories regarding the prevailing epidemic, the *Gujarati* remarks: "Time has ruthlessly exposed the stupidity of these wild surmises. All sorts of remedies, quack or otherwise, have been proposed. The native Vaidya laughs at the helplessness of his scientific and English knowing confrere, and the latter looks with suspicion upon the cures effected by his empirical brother. Suggestions, theories, and remedies have become so plentiful that one wonders how the plague has not yet been brought under control. It is still working havoc, right and left, and most people have become sceptical as to the ability of modern science and its devotees to find out any remedy. The grossly inconsistent and wild theories and remedies, and the impossible proposals, which have been placed before the public, have destroyed confidence, confirmed the ignorant in their fatalistic creed and created a wide-spread impression that doctors and scientists, hygienists and sanitary experts are good for nothing people, if not, humbugs. This is an unfortunate and lamentable result and it were certainly to be wished if some of the theorists refrained in the interests of their own science from proclaiming their lucubrations only to be contradicted and mercilessly disproved the next week. The real fact seems to be that nobody understands the situation."

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Speaking of the extreme good-heartedness of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, the *Indian Spectator* discourses in graceful terms as follows: "When, in his speech at the Mansion House, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, said that it made his heart bleed to hear of the sufferings of the famine-stricken in India, he gave expression to a sentiment which everyone who has come in contact with our former Commander-in-Chief knows to be deep and abiding. And we believe that His Royal Highness spoke, not only for himself, but also for his august mother, the Queen-Empress, with whom he shares that keen personal attachment for this country which he was the chief means of creating. Often have we heard people wishing, in these days of trial, that the Duke of Connaught were in India with the gracious lady by his side, who helped him to understand our ways and sympathize with our wants and aspirations. Were it only possible it would be most desirable to have the Duke of Connaught back, to live among us as a social and political link between the two races whom it is becoming more difficult every day to get to understand each other better.

A GOOD SAMARITAN.

Dr. J. Pollen is entitled to the thanks of the citizens of Bombay for starting a fund for the relief of poor sufferers from the plague. The *Rast Goftar* says: "There had been several cases brought to the notice of the Municipal officials in which men suffering from the plague were so wholly destitute as to be without any shelter or means to obtain medical aid. Dr. Pollen, who is one of the most sympathetic Government officials, has done well in invoking the assistance of the public for the purpose of affording relief, even in a small measure, to the destitute and distressed, many of whom die in the streets uncared for and without any attempt being made to alleviate their sufferings from the plague. Where have our so-called leaders of society and patriots gone that the responsibility of tending the sick and looking after their comforts should devolve on the shoulders of people, who are neither their kith nor kin nor profess their faith? Even the extension of such a small measure of charity requires the aid of Englishmen who are so lightly spoken of and even abused by our patriots on most flimsy pretences." The *Indian Spectator* states: "Dr. Pollen's letter in the *Bombay Gazette* is a welcome corrective to the artificial excitement we have managed to kick up in connection with what is popularly known as the plague. Far be it from us to blame the newspaper press for its vigorous, if somewhat erratic, writtings. It is these that have roused the authorities. But the need for sensational writing no longer exists. It is beginning to be seen that the prevailing disease is not the plague. The disease is bad enough, and its ravages have by no means abated; rather the other way. But, speaking from personal experience, we can say that panic has carried off perhaps as many as the disease itself. For one reason or other, Bombay has been thrown back by years. It is

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE Kaiser does not wish to minimise the importance of his visit to England in connection with the "longest Reign" feten. That, we are told, is the reason why the official "Reichsanzeiger" denied in peremptory terms the report that the Emperor would visit Italy. According to a diplomatist in Rome—a German diplomatist, we presume—the Kaiser sets much store by his visit to England, if only for the opportunity it will give him of meeting the Czar, with whom he is said to be desirous of discussing weighty matters.

In a biography of the late Mr. Joseph Mylchreest in the "Isle of Man Times," a fresh fact is recorded which is not without interest now that Mr. Cecil Rhodes is the man of the hour. It was from Mr. Rhodes that the "Diamond King" obtained £120,000 for his 111 claims. The agreement between the Manxman and Mr. Rhodes for the sale of the claims to the De Beers Consolidated Company was, we learn, written upon a half-sheet of notepaper, which the vendor had framed and hung in his house in the Isle of Man. Mr. Mylchreest had six months in which to work his claims before the sale took effect. And he made hay while the sun shone, for he worked gangs night and day, raising material of fabulous value.

One of the first to suggest and seek to promote the employment of women nurses in the Army was Surgeon-General Manifold, whose death is announced. He it was who obtained permission for their employment in Ireland during the great famine year, when small-pox raged. Miss Florence Nightingale, who met him at Scutari, where, during the Crimean War, he had charge of the officers hospital, found in him a warm friend and supporter. Surgeon Manifold also went through the Indian Mutiny, and subsequently attained administrative rank. When he retired he held the post of Surgeon-General at Netley.

Sir Walter Besant's first novel lay afterhaving been rejected by the publishers for some years in a corner of his study. "At dusk," says the novelist, "I used to see a strange wobbling amorphous creature in that corner among those papers. His body seemed not made for limbs, nor did these agree with each other and his head was out of proportion to the rest of him. He sat on the pile of papers and he wept, wringing his hands. 'Alas!' he said, 'not another like me. I could not endure another like me self.' The creature's reproaches grew intolerable, so I threw the bundle of papers behind the fire and he vanished.

An Irish correspondent, who is vouched for by the *Daily News* as "respected and entirely serious," is convinced that the wails of the banshee were really heard before the recent calamity in Killarney. What is most interesting in his communication, however, is the story he tells of Archbishop Whately. If ever a man was superior to superstition of all kinds it was Whately. This writer asserts, however, that he was compelled to admit the reality of the banshee. His statement is that the Archbishop told him that once, when administering the Holy Communion to a dying person in an Irish country parish, he distinctly heard the wail.

The religious and social theories of "Robert Elsmere" will soon be put to a practical test. Mrs. Humphry Ward has determined to try what they can effect in the slums of St. Pancras, and Mr. Passmore Edwards is building for her an "Elsmere House" as the headquarters of a "settlement" in that part of London. Mr. R. G. Tatton, formerly Fellow and Tutor of Balliol, has been appointed to the office of Warden.

The late Mr. Robert Harrison, formerly secretary and librarian to the London Library, whose death occurred the other day, had an extensive acquaintance with famous men of letters. In a Presidential address at the Librarians' Conference at Nottingham in September, 1891; he gave some interesting reminiscences of some of the eminent frequenters of the library. The most conspicuously original man among them was Carlyle. He often visited the library: His conversation was most amusing, full of extravagant and exaggerated statements, and always ending with a loud laugh, apparently at himself. He used the library books extensively for his later works, and was guilty of the reprehensible practice of writing on the margins of their books. He must admit that his remarks were never meaningless, but chiefly consisted of corrections of dates or errors in the text. One remark of Carlyle's, however, Mr. Harrison added, which was pretty well-known, was a criticism. "It occurred in Charles Dibdin's collection of songs, the last page of which contained the ordinary version of 'Rule Britannia.' At the foot of this boastful song Carlyle had written 'Cock-a-doodle-do' with a small forest of notes of exclamation after it.

to tell: When writting "The Virginians," he came to him (the speaker) for a Life of General Wolfe. "I don't want," he said, "an historical account of his career, Lord Mahon's book gives me that, but I want something that will tell me the colour of his breeches Mr. Harrison had the pleasure also of hel ping Charles Read to find materials for his story of the "Clo ster and the Hearth." The late Lord Lytton was a frequent visitor and inquirer, as also was the author of "Westward Ho!" and George Eliot. Mr. Harrison was quite astonished at first to see what pains and research were applied to the production of books so easy to read as were their best novels.

Concerning Mr. Gladstone Mr. Harrison had likewise something to say. The G. O. M. has always taken an interest in the prosperity of the library:—He (Mr. Gladstone) made use chiefly of their works of reference. The speaker remembered with pleasure a small incident that occurred when "Juventus Mundi" was going to press. Mr. Gladstone called to verify a line in Propertius or Ausonius, he forgot which. He told his need to one of the Eton masters who happened to be present. The line was found, and it differed slightly from that which Mr. Gladstone had quoted. "Bur," said the Eton master to him afterwards, "his line was much finer than the one which we found in print." Mr. Harrison, who was seventy-six, was connected with the London Library for the very long period of thirty-five years. He was himself an author, having written a small book on "Nine Years in Russia," and, in conjunction with the late Mr. Gostwick, the "Outlines of German Literature." He edited Mackenzie's "Universal Dictionary of Biography," and was a contributor to the "Dictionary of National Biography."

Professor Silvanus Thompson, D.Sc., F.R.S., was asked by a Christian Commonwealth interviewer the other day whether he found that scientific discoveries were incompatible with religious faith. "Incompatible," he replied, is a term quite unsuitable to use in this relation: No man who thinks deeply can for a moment shut his eyes to the existence of spiritual truths to be apprehended by spiritual processes only. As to the supposed antagonism between reason and revelation, the notion is to me entirely absurd. Those who accept the fundamental proposition of the Fatherhood of God the creator must think very poorly of Him if they think that He endowed us with the faculties of observation and reason only to lead us astray. Like the writings of prehistoric relics which have come down to us, mutilated and mistranslated in parts, we find things that are contradicted by the facts of experience and by reason, then it is clear that such passages are in no sense a divine revelation The statement that a wise man's heart is at his righ hand while a fool's heart is at his left will not now, since the invention of the stethoscope or discovary of the Rontgen rays, find credence from a single rational being: yet it stands in the Bible on the authority of Solomon. "But," added the Professor, "I do not take my geology from Moses or my anatomy from Solomon. But neither do I take the writings of Newton or Darwin as guides to those things which are unseen and eternal."

NOTICES.

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I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
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